PUBLISHED MONTHLY PRICE ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
**TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.**
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.

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**COLOURED MAP OF INDIA**
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

# The Bombay Gazette.

No. 52,916—New Series. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, JULY 14, 1903. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

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## SHIPPING.

### PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE
WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY 2 P.M.

| Vessels. | Tons. | Captains. | 1903. |
|---|---|---|---|
| * CALEDONIA | 7558 | E. H. Gordon | 18th July |
| M. L. PERSIA | 7951 | W. A. Wheler | 25th „ |
| * PENINSULAR | 5294 | A. G. Cubitt | 1st Aug |
| M. L. CALEDONIA | 7558 | E. H. Gordon | 8th „ |
| * ORIENTAL | 5284 | F. N. Tillard | 15th „ |
| M. L. MASSILIA | 5011 | G. W. Ockman. | 22nd „ |
| * PENINSULAR | 5294 | A. G. Cubitt | 29th „ |
| M. L. EGYPT | 7912 | G. L. Langborne | 5th Sept. |
| * ORIENTAL | 5284 | F. N. Tillard | 12th „ |
| M. L. ARABIA | 7903 | T. Leigh | 19th „ |
| * PENINSULAR | 5294 | A. G. Cubitt | 26th „ |

The Steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth, and London, passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth, or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M. on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12-30 P.M. and 1 P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on Board the Mail Steamer unless so examined, and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on Board the Mail Steamer.

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The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return-Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

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F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 20th June, 1903.

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COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

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TO MARSEILLES.

| Vessels. | Tons. | Captains. | To Sail on THURSDAY. |
|---|---|---|---|
| ERNEST SIMONS | 5,707 | Dupuy Fromy | 30th July 1903. |
| ARMAND-BEHIC | 6,635 | Flandin | 10th Sept. 1903. |
| DUMBEA | 5,807 | Le Coispellier | 8th Oct. 1903. |

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

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UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ, & PORT SAID

DIRECT LINE,

| Steamer. | Captain. | Tons. | To sail on |
|---|---|---|---|
| IMPERATOR | P. Ivellich | 4,119 | 1st Oct., 1903. |

PASSAGE MONEY.

| | 1st Class. | 2nd Class. | Deck. |
|---|---|---|---|
| TRIESTE OR VENICE | Rs. 600, | Rs. 325, | Rs. 150. |

ORDINARY LINE.

| Steamer. | Captain. | Tons. | To sail on or about |
|---|---|---|---|
| TIROL | G. Gilhuber | 2,771 | 18th July 1903 |
| * † VINDOBONA | B. Cobol | 4,351 | 25th July 1903 |
| * † TRIESTE | E. Mecozzi | 5,005 | 19th Aug. 1903 |
| † MARQUIS BACQUEHEM | T. Rassevich | 4,409 | 29th Sept. 1903 |

* Will call at Karachi. † Will call at Fiume.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

| | Saloon. | Deck. |
|---|---|---|
| TO TRIESTE OR VENICE | Rs. 400 | Rs. 150, |

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class Rs. 900. 2nd Class Rs. 488. Saloon Rs. 600.

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The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 8 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN, VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, YOKOHAMA, AND KOBE.

| Steamer. | Captain. | Tons. | To sail on or about |
|---|---|---|---|
| PERSIA | P. Craglietto | 5,400 | 23rd July 1903. |

For further particulars regarding Passages, Apply to,

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Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay

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FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KANGRA," 2,000 tons, on TUESDAY, the 14th July, at 10 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, and Bushire, in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting).

FOR KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUSHIRE, AND BUSREH.

S. S. "KATORIA," 1,150 tons, on THURSDAY, 16th July, at 10 a.m.

FOR MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, AND DURBAN.

S. S. "PALITANA," 3,000 tons, on or about WEDNESDAY, 15th July.

S. S. "NOWSHERA," 3,036 tons, on or about TUESDAY, the 28th July.

FOR CALCUTTA VIA COAST.

S. S. "SCINDIA," 2,750 tons, on or about WEDNESDAY, 15th July.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 13th July, 1903.

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Bombay to Marseilles.... „ 520

Passengers proceeding to London from Marseilles are charged £5 extra for Railway Tickets at current rates of exchange on the fare to Marseilles. To New York, Rs. 700 ; Suez or Port Said, Rs. 350.

Return Ticket to Liverpool (all the way by Sea). Rs. 850.

Bombay to London, via Marseilles, and back from Liverpool, Rs. 895.

Return Tickets are available for two years.

Besides the above reduction Concessions are also granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries. Tea Planters, &c.

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The following sailings have been arranged :—

| Steamers. | Captains. | Sailing about. |
|---|---|---|
| OLYMPIA | C. F. Osborne, R. N. R. | 31st July. |
| AUSTRALIA | Andrew Tait | 21st Aug. |
| BRITANNIA | A. C. Turner, R. N. R. | 3rd Sept. |
| KALIBIA | H. Tait | 30th Sept. |
| MASSILIA | J. Thompson | 7th Oct. |
| PERSIA | G. Mitchell | 30th Oct. |
| CIRCASSIA | A. Haig | 8th Nov. |

The advertised rates to Europe include a passage by steamers between Karachi and Bombay. Passengers wishing to embark at Kārachi can obtain through tickets via Bombay to Europe Passengers must obtain the tickets for such passages before embarking from Messrs. D. GRAHAM & Co. Karachi, or from us.

For rates for steamers not carrying Surgeon and stewardess, or any other information regarding Passages, &c., apply to the Undersigned.

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|---|---|---|
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| V. | Do. do. do. Superior quality | 90 |
| VI. | Silver Cased, Keyless, Double or Split Chronograph and Minute Recorder, without Watch | 65 |
| VII. | Silver Cased, Keyless Lever Chronograph and Watch, Crystal Face, Rs. 90 ; Hunting or Half-hunting | 100 |
| VIII. | Silver Cased, Perfect Chronograph and Minute Recorder, with Watch, Keyless Lever movement of excellent quality, Crystal Face Case, Rs. 175 ; Hunting or Half-hunting | 185 |
| IX. | Silver Cased Double Crystal Keyless Lever Chronograph, with Minute Recorder and Watch | 65 |
| X. | Gold Cased Do. do. do. do. do. | 175 |
| XI. | Gold Cased Crystal Face, the Trainer's Chronograph and Watch, Keyless Lever Movement | 185 |
| XII. | Do. do. do. with Minute Recorder | 210 |
| XIII. | Gold Chronograph with Minute Recorder and Watch, Keyless Lever Movement of extra fine quality and finish. Crystal Face Case, Rs. 500 ; Hunting or Half-hunting | 550 |
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JULY 11, 1903.

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They are self adjusting
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They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.

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### DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE. (GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.)

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THE following Steamers will SAIL:—

| Vessel. | Tons. | Capt. | To sail. |
|---|---|---|---|
| S. S. KAISER | 2,800 | Volkertson | 23rd July. |
| S. S. REICHSTAG | 2,085 | Oswald | 5th August. |

Taking Passengers and Cargo for ZANZIBAR, MOMBASA, and all Eastern and Southern Ports of AFRICA up to CAPE TOWN.

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21, Medow Street, Bombay, 27th June, 1903.

### S.S. "CITY OF VIENNA."

CONSIGNEES are requested TO TAKE DELIVERY of their CARGO from the DOCK. Chafed or Broken Packages must be surveyed before removal from the Landing Shed. The Undersigned decline to survey Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse.

Lifts exceeding 30 cwts. will be delivered into Consignees' Boats, and, if not alongside in time, will be landed or placed in boats, at Steamer's option, at their risk and expense.

Captain MACFADYEN will attend every morning to survey Damages, &c., and all Claims must be certified to by him and sent in within a month of Steamer's arrival, or they will not be paid.

KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
Agents.

Messrs. EDWARD, BATES and SONS' AGENCY,
Apollo Street, Bombay, 13th July, 1903.

### NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO ARRIVED per S. S. "BOMBAY MARU," from SINGAPORE, CHINA, JAPAN, &c., are hereby informed that she is DISCHARGING her CARGO in F. Shed PRINCE'S DOCK. All claims for short delivery, damages, &c., must be sent to the Office within ten days after the Steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be entertained. No Survey will be held on Packages warehoused or removed from the Landing Shed.

T. KUSUMOTO,
Manager, Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Navsari Buildings, Fort, Bombay, 7th July, 1903.

ESTATE OF MRS. CHARLOTTE YOUNG deceased, lately the Wife of MR. JOSEPH VALENTINE YOUNG, Driver, G. I. P. Railway, Igatpuri.

ALL persons having Claims against or being indebted to the above Estate are requested to send in their Claims or pay the amounts owing by them as the case may be to us as Attorneys to the Reverend HENRY WILLIAM BUTTERFIELD, FREDERICK ABLITT, and Mrs. HELEN ABLITT, the Executors and Executrix of the abovenamed Deceased, at our Office in Apollo Street, Bombay, within one month from this date, after which the Assets belonging to the Estate will be distributed, having regard only to the Claims of which Notice has been received.—Dated this 5th day of July, 1903.

LITTLE & CO.,
Attorneys to the Executors and Executrix abovenamed.

### PASCOA BARRETTO.

THE Relatives or Heirs of PASCOA BARRETTO, who was a Spinster, and alive in 1827, other than PASCOA BARRETTO, the daughter of JOSEPH BARRETTO and ROZALIA BARRETTO, are requested to communicate with Messrs CARRUTHERS & Co., Solicitors, 10, Government Place, East Calcutta.

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COTTON MILL PREMISES
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IN THE
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SERAMPORE COTTON MILLS.

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29,428 SPINDLES
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By order of the Executive Engineer, Presidency, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction TO-MORROW WEDNESDAY, the 15th July, 1903, at 2-30 p.m. at the Executive Engineer Presidency's store yard, on the Esplanade, consisting of venetianed window shutters, old doors, scantlings, planks, C. I. gate shutters, empty iron drums and kegs, cupboards, tables, chairs, beach, screen, clock, iron cots, C. I. hydrants, iron and C. I. pipes, C. I. treadles, record shelves, staircases, dustbin carts, pickaxes, baskets, powras, buckets, flushing tanks, empty boxes, K. oil tins, canvas hose, tools, brass cocks, iron chimney, copper pipes, lamps, waste paper, measuring tapes and chains, mathematical instrument boxes, scales, levelling staves, pentegraph, beam compass, tubes, spirit, old iron, &c.

Also by order of the Commanding Royal Engineer, Bo. District, M. W., consisting two trees lying in compound, No. 3, Marine Lines (for removal).

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 14th July, 1903.

## SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this Column.

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## ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE

SHOWING THE ANNUAL PREMIUM PAYABLE FOR VARIOUS KINDS OF POLICIES WITH PROFITS.

| Age next Birthday. | Whole Life Assurances of Rs. 1,000. | | | | Endowment Assurances of Rs. 1,000. | | | Age next Birthday |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Whole Life Premiums. | Premiums Limited to | | | Payable at death, or in | | | |
| | | 10 years. | 15 years. | 20 years. | 15 years. | 20 years. | 25 years. | |
| | Rs. a. | Rs. a. | Rs. a. | Rs. a. | Rs. a. | Rs. a. | Rs. a. | |
| 20 | 21 10 | 48 8 | 36 6 | 30 7 | 64 5 | 47 6 | 37 11 | 20 |
| 21 | 22 1 | 49 4 | 36 14 | 30 15 | 64 6 | 47 8 | 37 13 | 21 |
| 22 | 22 9 | 50 0 | 37 7 | 31 7 | 64 8 | 47 10 | 37 15 | 22 |
| 23 | 23 1 | 50 12 | 38 0 | 31 15 | 64 9 | 47 12 | 38 1 | 23 |
| 24 | 23 9 | 51 8 | 38 10 | 32 7 | 64 11 | 47 14 | 38 4 | 24 |
| 25 | 24 2 | 52 5 | 39 4 | 33 0 | 64 13 | 48 0 | 38 7 | 25 |
| 26 | 24 11 | 53 2 | 39 15 | 33 9 | 64 15 | 48 3 | 38 10 | 26 |
| 27 | 25 5 | 54 0 | 40 10 | 34 2 | 65 1 | 48 6 | 38 14 | 27 |
| 28 | 25 15 | 54 14 | 41 5 | 34 12 | 65 4 | 48 9 | 39 2 | 28 |
| 29 | 26 9 | 55 13 | 42 1 | 35 6 | 65 7 | 48 12 | 39 6 | 29 |
| 30 | 27 4 | 56 13 | 42 13 | 36 0 | 65 10 | 49 0 | 39 11 | 30 |
| 31 | 27 15 | 57 13 | 43 10 | 36 11 | 65 13 | 49 4 | 40 0 | 31 |
| 32 | 28 11 | 58 14 | 44 7 | 37 6 | 66 0 | 49 8 | 40 6 | 32 |
| 33 | 29 8 | 59 15 | 45 4 | 38 2 | 66 4 | 49 13 | 40 12 | 33 |
| 34 | 30 6 | 61 1 | 46 2 | 38 15 | 66 8 | 50 2 | 41 3 | 34 |
| 35 | 31 5 | 62 4 | 47 1 | 39 12 | 66 13 | 50 8 | 41 10 | 35 |
| 36 | 32 5 | 63 8 | 48 0 | 40 10 | 67 2 | 50 14 | 42 2 | 36 |
| 37 | 33 5 | 64 12 | 49 0 | 41 9 | 67 8 | 51 5 | 42 11 | 37 |
| 38 | 34 6 | 66 1 | 50 1 | 42 8 | 67 14 | 51 13 | 43 5 | 38 |
| 39 | 35 8 | 67 6 | 51 3 | 43 8 | 68 4 | 52 5 | 43 15 | 39 |
| 40 | 36 11 | 68 12 | 52 5 | 44 9 | 68 11 | 52 14 | 44 10 | 40 |
| 41 | 38 0 | 70 3 | 53 8 | 45 11 | 69 3 | 53 8 | 45 6 | 41 |
| 42 | 39 6 | 71 11 | 54 12 | 46 14 | 69 12 | 54 3 | 46 4 | 42 |
| 43 | 40 13 | 73 4 | 56 1 | 48 2 | 70 6 | 55 0 | 47 3 | 43 |
| 44 | 42 5 | 74 13 | 57 6 | 49 7 | 71 0 | 55 14 | 48 4 | 44 |
| 45 | 43 14 | 76 7 | 58 12 | 50 13 | 71 11 | 56 13 | 49 6 | 45 |

A PERSON OF 30 may secure Rs. 1,000 at Death by a yearly payment of Rs. 27-4 during The life Premium would generally elsewhere secure Rs. 800 only instead of Rs. 1,000.

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| 1 Do. | " | | 250 |
| 1 Do. | " | | 200 |
| 1 Do. | " | | 100 |
| 2 Prizes | " | Rs. 75 each... | 150 |
| 6 Do. | " | " 50 " ... | 300 |
| 10 Do. | " | " 20 " ... | 200 |
| 100 Do. | " | " 4 " ... | 400 |
| 100 Do. | " | " 3 " ... | 300 |
| 300 Do. | " | " 3 " ... | 600 |
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BOMBAY AGENCY.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for 12 months at 4 per cent per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

W. ADAMS ORAM,
Acting Agent.

7, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

| | |
|---|---|
| SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL | £1,000,000 |
| PAID-UP CAPITAL | £500,000 |
| RESERVE FUND | £450,000 |

HEAD OFFICE:
47 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.
BRANCHES:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Calcutta, | Delhi, | Cawnpore, | Kandy. |
| Lahore, | Bombay, | Colombo, | Tuticorin. |
| Amritsar, | Madras, | Mandalay, | Zanzibar. |
| Kurrachee, | Rangoon, | Newera Elya, | Mombassa. |
| Steamer Point, | Aden. | | |

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

ROBERT R. ROSS,
Manager.

BANK OF CALCUTTA LIMITED.
CAPITAL.

| | |
|---|---|
| Subscribed | Rs. 15,00,000 |
| Reserve Fund | " 15,50,000 |
| Uncalled Capital | " 5,00,000 |

DIRECTORS:
Mr. D. YULE, Messrs. Andrew Yule & Co.
" H. R. McINNES, Messrs. J. Thomas & Co.
" NORMAN McLEOD, Messrs. McLeod & Co.
" D. KING.

CREDITS granted on approved Security and every description of Banking Business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and 2 per cent. per annum allowed on the Daily Balances.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at the following rates of interest:—

| | Per Annum |
|---|---|
| For 2 Years | 5 Per cent. |
| " 1 Year | 4½ " |
| " 6 Months | 4 " |
| " 3 Months | 3½ " |

The Bank offers special Facilities and Advice to Constituents as to the Purchase and Sale of all Indian Securities, particularly the Shares and Debenture Stocks of Jute, Cotton, Tea, and Miscellaneous Industrial Concerns.

The Bank is prepared to guarantee the Principle and Interest of Debentures on its approved list on terms which may be ascertained on application. Absentee Shareholders' and Investors' Interests carefully watched.

Orders executed on the London Stock Exchange through London Branch.

For further Information apply to—

D. KING,
Agent.

Calcutta, 3rd February, 1903.
LONDON BRANCH:
GREAT WINCHESTER STREET E. C.

NOTES
INDIAN LAND REVENUE,
FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND
POLICY
BY
TODARMAR,
Price Re. 1, Postage half-anna
To be had at the "Bombay Gazette," Bombay.

## INSURANCES.

THE DEMAND FOR

STANDARD POLICIES.

EVERY YEAR since 1865 the NEW BUSINESS has exceeded £1,000,000 sums assured PER ANNUM—a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by

NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE.

NEW POLICIES IN 1902 ISSUED FOR.................... £2,337,000
ACCUMULATED FUNDS......£10,640,000
ASSURANCES IN FORCE......£27,000,000

ASK FOR THE 1903 PROSPECTUS containing the LATEST RATES and NEW SCHEMES, obtainable from

F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary, Bombay Branch.

BINNY & Co.,
Chief Agents, Madras.

THE ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

Established 1874.

FUNDS EXCEED TWO CRORES and TEN LAKHS INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Rates are the lowest with safety, being based upon the Company's actual experience since its Establishment.

Unsurpassed in ADVANTAGES, and LIBERALITY to POLICYHOLDERS.

Safest and Best Organization for Policyholders of any Indian Company.

Claims paid immediately upon receipt of satisfactory proof.

ENDOWMENTS AND ANNUITIES ON SPECIALLY ATTRACTIVE TERMS.

Full Particulars and Forms may be obtained on application to the Company's Office,
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

R. PATERSON BROWN,
Manager.

IMMENSE NEW STOCK ARRIVING EVERY FORTNIGHT.

THE BOMBAY IRON MART.

MOOLJEE HARIDASS & CO.,

TENDERERS TO THE BOMBAY PORT TRUST AND INDIAN RAILWAY COMPANIES.

AN IMMENSE STOCK OF IRON AND STEEL.

ENGINEERS, Contractors and others should write to us for RELIABLE QUALITY

FOR BUILDINGS.

Rolled Steel Beams, Angles, Tees and Galvanised, Corrugated and Plain Iron Sheets.

FOR WATER WORKS.

Cast Iron Pipes, Tees and Bends.

FOR RAILWAYS, FOUNDRIES AND OTHERS.

Pig Iron, Tool Steel, Spring Steel and Keg Steel Genuine Lowmoor, and Swedish Iron.

We are Sole Importers of "Faggot Steel" ÆB and "Sheepbridge Crown" Staffordshire Iron.

ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

CARNAC BUNDER, BOMBAY.

NEW STERLING EXCHANGE TABLE.

THE *Bombay Gazette* are bringing out a small neatly bound STERLING EXCHANGE TABLE, covering all RATES in 32nds, both Sterling into Rupees and Rupees into Sterling, from 1s. 3 3-4d. to 1-4 23-32. The Book will, it is thought, supply a long felt want, as since the stoppage of the free coinage of silver rates have varied well within those given both for demand and six month's Currency Bills, and the extensive and expensive tables in general use are now no longer required. The form adopted will also greatly facilitate the conversion of broken amounts.

To subscribers the cost will be Rs. 1-8 per copy. To non-subscribers Rs. 2.

## COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

### LONDON, JULY 11.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| **SECURITIES—** | | |
| 2¾ per cent. Consols | £92 5/16 | = — 3/16 |
| 3 per cent. Rentes | £98 | = + 1/4 |
| 3½ per cent. Indian Sterling Loan | £108 1/2 | = unchanged |
| 3½ per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper | £35 11/16 | = do |
| **SILVER—** | | |
| Spot in London | 24 1/2 | = + 1/16 |
| 2 months hence | 24 1/4 | = + 1/16 |
| Spot in New York | 53 1/8 | = + 1/8 |
| **EXCHANGES—** | | |
| Paris cheques | 25 11 1/2 | = — 1/2 |
| Berlin " | 20 33 1/4 | = + 1/4 |
| New York Demand | 48 | = unchanged |
| **DISCOUNTS—** | | |
| Bank of England | 3 pr ct | = unchanged |
| 3 months sight Bank Bills | 2 1/2 pr ct | = do |
| 6 " " " | 2 7/8 pr ct | = do |
| 3 months sight Fine Trade Bills | 2 3/4 pr ct | = do |
| 6 months sight Fine Trade Bills | 3 1/8 pr ct | = do |
| **INTEREST—** | | |
| Day to-day loans | 1 1/4 pr ct | = — 7/8 |
| 7 day market loans | 2 pr ct | = unchanged |

Rapeseed.—Brown 33. July-Aug. Sellers tone dull. Linseed Sold 39. July-Aug. Business done. Tone easier.

In Liverpool—

Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet. Manchester quiet. Total sales 4,000. Spot 6 36 —14. Sold on speculation and for export 500. Imports 2,000. Arrivals closed quiet.

| July-Aug. | Aug.-Sept. | Sept.-Oct. | Oct.-Nov. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 6·16 —11 | 6·15 —10 | 5·73 —10 | 5·35 —8 |

| Nov.-Dec. | Dec.-Jan. | Jan.-Feb. | Feb.-Mar. | Mar.-April. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 5·21 —7 | 5·18 —7 | 5·16 —7 | 5·15 —7 | 5·15 —7 |

In New York—

| | |
|---|---|
| Receipts | 1,000 bales. |
| Do. last year | 5,300 " |
| Exports to Great Britain | nil |
| Do. do. Continent | 4,000 |
| Mid-Uplands | 12·50 unchanged |
| Futures, month of July | 12·15 — 10 |
| Do. do. December | 9·86 + 3 |

In New Orleans—

| | |
|---|---|
| Spot | 12 3-4 unchanged |
| Futures, month of Sept | 10·78 + 4 |
| Do. do. December | 9·54 + 5 |
| Tone at close | quiet. |

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay during the 24 hours ending at 6 p.m., on Saturday, 11th July, 1903:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Cotton | 2,986 bales. |
| Wheat | 7,045 cwts. |
| Linseed | 3,278 " |
| Rape, Rai and Mustard seeds | 6,785 " |
| Gingellyseed | 355 " |
| Poppyseed | 632 " |
| Groundnuts | 73 " |
| Castorseed | 310 " |
| Rice | 20,691 " |
| Myrabollams | 170 " |
| Cottonseed | 700 " |

### BOMBAY, MONDAY, JULY 13.

EXCHANGE—TONE.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bank T.T. | | | | 1s. 3 31-32d. to 1s. 4d. |
| Bank Demand | | | | 1s. 4d. |
| Credit Bills | 3 Months | Sight | D. A. | 1s. 4 5-32d. |
| Do | 6 | do | do | 1s 4 9-32d. |
| French Francs | 3 | do | do | 169 1-2 |
| Marks | 3 | do | do | 137 1-2 |
| Hongkong | 30 | Days' | Sight | 125 |
| Shanghai | 30 | do | do | 173 |
| Japan | 30 | do | do | 152 |

GOVERNMENT PAPER—3 1-2 per cent. Tone steady.

| | |
|---|---|
| Cash | 98-3 |
| 1st Settlement | 98-2 |

Money Market, Tone, quiet.

BANK RATE—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bank of England | since 6th June | 3 per cent. | |
| Bank of Bombay | do. 2nd July | 4 | do. |
| Bank of Bengal | do. 2nd | " 4 | do. |
| Bank of Madras | do. 7th | " 6 | do. |

SEEDS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | a. | p. |
| Linseed.—Tone quiet | | | |
| Ready | 6 | 10 | 6 |
| Rapeseed.—Tone quiet. | | | |
| Brown Cawnpore Ready | 5 | 7 | 0 |
| Yellow Cawnpore Ready | 5 | 12 | 0 |
| Yellow Guzerat Ready | 6 | 0 | 0 |
| Poppyseed.—Tone unchanged. | | | |
| Ready | 6 | 4 | 6 |
| Castorseed.—Tone quiet. | | | |
| Ready | 20 | 8 | 0 |

WHEAT.—Tone steady.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Pissi 91 per cent. | Rs. | 29 4 |
| Club No. 1 | " | 28 8 |
| Hard Red | " | 23 8 |

### LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone easier.
Estimated sales...... 6,000 Bales

| July-Aug. | Aug.-Sept. | Sept.-Oct. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 6·18 —2 | 6·16 —1 | 5·76 —3 | | |
| **Oct.-Nov.** | **Nov.-Dec.** | **Dec.-Jan.** | **Jan.-Feb.** | **Feb.-Mar.** |
| 5·26 —1 | 5·25 —1 | 5·19 —1 | 5·18 —2 | 5·16 —1 |
| **Mar.-April.** | | | | |
| 5·16 —1 | | | | |

COTTON.—The local markets is very quiets with little business passing. New crop is easier and closes at Rs. 222 for good Broach and Rs. 173 for fully good Bengal.

### BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending the 11th July, as compared with the statement of the 4th July:—

| LIABILITIES. | July 4. Rs. | July 11. Rs. |
|---|---|---|
| Capital | 1,00,00,000 | 1,00,00,000 |
| Reserve Fund | 84,00,000 | 84,00,000 |
| Public Deposits at Head Office | 46,89,677 | 50,71,184 |
| Public Deposits at Branches | 25,11,331 | 2,92,283 |
| Other Deposits | 4 91,98,12 | 5,32,89,570 |
| Post Bills | 22,425 | 23,483 |
| Sundries | 14,57,290 | 14,70,620 |
| Rs. | 7,62,77,725 | 8,04,47,1.0 |
| **ASSETS.** | | |
| Government Securities | 1 02,27,090 | 1,06,80,432 |
| Other authorised Securities | 2,40,681 | 2,30,951 |
| Credits on Govt. and other authorised Securities | 82,59,995 | 75,05,316 |
| Loans do. do. do. | 1,30,85,453 | 1,31,50 070 |
| Bill discounted and purchased | 2,14,97,397 | 2,38,57,001 |
| Dead Stock | 3,55 333 | 3,55,333 |
| Stamps and Stationery | 3,181 | 3,145 |
| Balances with other Banks | 4,84,503 | 4,96,495 |
| Sundries | 2 60,101 | 2,50,2.0 |
| Cash | 1,88,23,991 | 2,29,18,.04 |
| Rs. | 7,62,77,725 | 8,04,47,140 |

THE Government of India is apparently quite decided upon re-introducing next Calcutta Session, a measure which will cancel the present convertibility of sub-circle currency notes at the headquarters of their respective circles. The provision, it will be remembered, was included in the Bill of last Session for the amendment of the Paper Currency Act, but was mysteriously dropped at the last moment, without explanation or discussion, on the motion of a non-official Member. The case for the curtailment of the powers of the sub-circle note seems to us unanswerable. As long as we are not in a position to think of convertibility all round, the privilege attached to a Lahore or Allahabad note of being encashable at Calcutta does not add to the general vogue and popularity of the paper currency, but merely provides a mean of remittance. From the nature of Indian trade the obligation thus accepted by the Goverment is capable of becoming a very heavy one at certain seasons; and when the banks have taken up large quantities of up-country notes for transmission to the Presidency, there is not only the necessity for sending cash to head-quarters to meet them, but the chance that after all they may not be presented there but at the sub-circle office. The Department, therefore, has to guard itself in two places simultaneously: and when big sums are afloat, the obligation is apt to be embarassing. The marvel of the business is how the Government, after being fully impressed with the inconvenience of the system, after determining on its alteration, and getting the Secretary of State's consent thereto, should have gratuitously dropped the matter just as the Bill was on the point of passing; although they look upon the point as of so much importance that it will have to be brought up afresh next season. It would really seem as though the financial authorities enjoyed their little tussles with the commercial public, and that, seeing that the Bill last March was about to pass uncontentiously, they put up Sir Montagu Turner with his amendment, in a purely sporting spirit, in order to ensure a better fight next year.

DRY, THIN, AND FALLING HAIR is caused by want of natural oil in the skin so essential for nourishing and stimulating its growth. ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL provides the necessary nourishment, feeds the hair, prevents baldness, and produces a luxuriant and silky growth. Also sold in a golden colour for fair hair. Ask Stores and Chemists for ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL, of 67, Hatton Garden London.

## DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES DEATH and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2, for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

### OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

MARRIAGE.

GLENNIE—BORRETT—July 1, at St Paul's Church, Dibrugarh, Assam, Charles W Glennie, son of the late Rev J D Glennie, Vicar of Croxton, Staffs, to Gertrude Holmes, daughter of Major-Genl Borrett, C B.

DEATHS.

DARBYSHIRE—July 8, at Bhopal, en route to Bombay Capt P H Darbyshire, 5th Dragoon Guards.

DE SANGES—July 1, at Orai, of enteric fever, Annie Theresa the dearly loved wife of Hubert Cecil de Sanges, Accountant P W D.

SIMMONS—July 4, at Kurseong, Margaret Katherine Simmons, aged 55 years, 6 months and 28 days.

# BOMBAY.

### TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 30m. Sun sets. 6h. 41m. High water, 1-48m., 2-18s. Low water, 7-29m., 8-24s.
League Football, Cooperage.
Bombay Improvement Trust, Board Meeting, Albert Buildings, 4 p.m.

MUSIC.—The Band of the 21st Bombay Infantry will not play at the Royal Bombay Yacht Club this evening.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Lamu, Mombasa, Ito, Chindi, Daresalem, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, and Delagoa Bay, per extra s. s. Palitana, will be closed at the General Post Office at 9 a.m. to-morrow. Specially superscribed correspondence for Natal, Cape Colony, and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer.

RASH DRIVING.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. Karsondas Chuabildas, Third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Power charged Ali Majid Chill, a hack victoria driver, with rash and negligent driving. It appeared from the evidence that on Saturday evening the accused was driving at a very rapid rate at the junction of the Mambadevi Road and Abdul Rehman Street, and ran over an old Hindu woman breaking two of her ribs. The woman was detained at the hospital for treatment. The Magistrate fined the accused Rs. 20. The amount was ordered to be paid to the injured woman as compensation.

THE VICTORIA GARDENS.—A splendid pair of royal Bengal tigers has been added to the zoological collection having been presented to the gardens by General his Highness the Maharajah Purtabsinghji, K. C. I. E., of Idar. It is only a short time since an appeal was made to the gallant Maharajah, through the kindness of Mr. R. P. Lambert, the acting and energetic Deputy Commissioner of Police, to help in obtaining animals for the Victoria Gardens, and it is gratifying to note that the Maharajah has been very prompt in responding to the appeal by sending within such a short time such animals as three pairs of Indian antelopes, a panther, and the present pair of tigers for which the Bombay public may well be grateful.

THE CORONATION CLUB.—A meeting of the Coronation Debating Society was held on Sunday, in the Coronation Club, under the auspices of the committee of the Club. Mr. Ali Mohamed Bhimji was voted to the chair. Mr. Kazi Badiuzzaman, B. A., who was the lecturer, spoke on the subject of Social and Education Improvements amongst the Mohamedans of the day. Khan Sahib Sheik Ibrahim Hafiz, the Joint Secretary of the Club and the society, having spoken, Mr. Shaik Abdur Rahman was the last speaker. After a vote of thanks to the President, proposed by Khan Sahib S. I. Hafiz, the meeting was dissolved. The next meeting will be held on Sunday, at 10 a. m. when Mr. Saikh Abdur Rahman will speak on "Educational Movements amongst the Mohamedans of this Presidency." The speech will be in Urdu.

ALLEGED DACOITY AT DABULE.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. Karsondas Chhabildas, Third Presidency Magistrate, Superintendent Sloane, of the Criminal Investigation Department, charged four men and three women, all Marathas, with dacoity. It appears that on the night of the 20th November, 1902, a dacoity was committed in the village of Dabule, Deoghart Taluka, Ratnagari District, and one Bhaskar Dinkar Patankar was robbed of ornaments of the value of Rs. 4,000. Though the dacoity was not attended with much personal violence, yet some women of the complainant's family were handled very roughly and stripped of their ornaments. The accused were arrested in different parts of Bombay by the detective police. Five of their accomplices are still stated to be at large. On an application from Mr. Sloane the case was remanded.

THEFT OF ORNAMENTS.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. Karsondas Chhabildas, Third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector O'Keeffe charged Apa Kundlik Parmanand with the theft of gold and silver ornaments, valued at Rs. 53, belonging to Mr. Govind Dhondoo Joshi, a clerk in the "Times of India" office, residing in Khotas Wadi, Girgaum. Evidence showed that the complainant went to a temple on Sunday night, and on his return home half an hour later missed the box which contained the property. He suspected the accused who was in the habit of coming to his house. He informed the police who searched the accused's house and recovered the property. The accused pleaded guilty to the charge and admitted one previous conviction. He was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment and to receive fifteen stripes.

FATAL FALL FROM A WINDOW.—At Dongri Bazaar Street, yesterday morning, Mr. P. Byrne, Coroner for Bombay, conducted an inquest relative to the death of Mooughibai, a Khoja girl, aged fifteen. The deceased was the wife of one Virji Shivji, a servant in a flour shop, and lived with him on the second floor of a house in Dongri Bazaar Street. About half past 6 o'clock on Sunday evening, Ismail Ramji, a labourer employed on the repairs of the house, heard a thud of something falling into the chowk, and on going down saw the deceased lying on the pavement immediately beneath a window on the second floor. She had a large wound on the forehead over the left eye and was bleeding from the nose. She was dead. It was evident that the girl had overbalanced herself while leaning over the window-sill. The jury returned a verdict that death was due to fracture of the skull, caused by her having accidentally fallen from a window on the second storey of her house.

TRAVELLING WITHOUT A TICKET.—Yesterday morning, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. Karsondas Chhabildas, Third Presidency Magistrate, Mr. W. Charles Lewis, Chief Travelling Ticket Inspector, G. I. P. Railway, charged Hussan Abdul Nabi, a medical student, with travelling without a ticket from the Victoria Terminus to Byculla on Saturday. The accused was a third year student at the Byramjee Jejeebhoy Medical School at Poona, and worked there at the Sassoon Hospital. A fortnight ago he came to Bombay without a ticket by the mail. He paid the penalty and the fare and was allowed to go. This time in order to avoid detection at Kalyan he travelled by a local train with the intention of catching the Poona train there. The accused pleaded guilty to the charge and said that he forgot to purchase a ticket as he was in a hurry to catch the train. The Magistrate remarked that if the accused was in a hurry to catch the train he could very well have informed the guard at the next station. He sentenced the accused to pay a fine of Rs. 7 and ordered him to pay nine pies, the fare from the Victoria Terminus to Byculla.

PERSONATING A PORTER.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. Karsondas Chhabildas, Third Presidency Magistrate, Mr. Saik Ismail Currim, chief constable, G. I. P. Railway Police, charged Ahmed Mahomed, formerly in the service of the Railway, with personating a Railway porter. It appeared that on Saturday night as the Railway havaldar No. 30 was going his rounds on the Victoria Terminus Station, he saw the accused dressed in a porter's coat and carrying the luggage of the passengers. He questioned the accused, who said that he was a porter at the Byculla Station. He was then placed before Mr. R. Hayter, Assistant Station Master at the Victoria Terminus Station, who instituted inquiries into the matter, and ascertained that the accused was not at all in the Company's employ. The accused said that he was formerly a porter at the Wasind Station but had been since dismissed. His Worship framed the charge of wearing a porter's garb against the accused in order that people might believe him a porter, and sentenced him to one month's rigorous imprisonment.

COUGHS RELIEVED INSTANTLY—Powells Balsam of Aniseed is a safe and Reliable Cure for Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, Influenza and all Lung Troubles. For the past 78 years, it has been the popular remedy always giving immediate relief. Purchasers of Powell's Balsam of Aniseed should be careful to see the well-known Trade Mark "Lion, Net and Mouse" on each wrapper. Of all Chemists and Stores.

## THE WEATHER.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

SIMLA, JULY 13.

Monday.—The cyclonic storm in the North-West of the Bay has continued developing, and in this morning central close to the Orissa Coast. Light to moderate rain has fallen in Burma and in the north of the East Coast of the Peninsula and showers in North-east India. Tavoy and Moulmein report four inches, Vizagapatam three, Gaya, Coconada, and Masulipatam one inch. Numerous duststorm and thunderstorms have given showers in Upper India especially along the hills, Rawalpindi reporting three inches, Murree, Dehra-dum, and Rainkhet two, and Chikrata one inch. Heavy rain has fallen in the West Coast, and rain has increased in Kathiawar and the Central Provinces, while light showers have fallen in the Deccan and in the South India. Ratnagiri has received seven inches, Karwar six, Goa and Pendra five, Mercara four, Calicut, Mangalore, Bombay. Veraval and Raipur and Dwarka three, Chanda two, and Nagpur one. The storm in the Bay will probably cross the Orissa Coast during the day, and an advance in the west-north-west-wards is giving heavy rain to Orissa and Chota Nagpur. Rain will probably increase in Assam, Bengal, the Central Provinces, and the Deccan. Light to moderate rain is probable in Burma, moderate to heavy rain in the West Coast and showers in Guzerat, Upper India Hills, and possibly in the Central India Plateau. The monsoon rainfall will probably commence in the Gangetic Plain within the next 48 hours.

### TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER AND CROP REPORTS, 13th JULY.

Amritsar.—Cloudy, but no rain. Unusually hot. Rain much needed generally.

Hissar.—More rain wanted generally. Continues cloudy. Cotton plants want more rain.

Mooltan.—Bright, no sign of rain. Unusually hot. All crops doing well.

Delhi.—Continues cloudy. Looks like rain. Expect improvement in crops owing to seasonable weather.

Agra.—Cloudy, but no rain.

Cawnpore.—Bright, no sign of rain. Absence of rain causes anxiety.

Beawar.—Cloudy, but no rain.

Amraoti.—Continues cloudy with slight drizzle. Cotton plants flourishing.

Khamgaon.—Continues cloudy. Sufficient rain fallen generally. Cotton sowing making good progress.

Dhulia.—Seasonable. All Crops doing well.

Jalgam.—Continues cloudy with slight drizzle. Cotton sowing making good progress. Food-grains sowing has made fair progress.

Broach.—Rain general over district. Cloudy and sunny. Cotton sowing making good progress. Food-grains sowing has made fair progress. Crop prospects generally good.

Viramgam.—Looks like rain.

Wadhwan.—Has every appearance of a continued fall. Looks like rain. More rain wanted generally. Cotton sowing commenced owing to absence of rain. Food-grains sowing has made fair progress.

Dholera.—Looks like rain. Continues cloudy

Bhawnagar.—Cloudy, but no rain. Rain so far insufficient to enable agricultural operations getting a fair start. More rain wanted generally.

Barsi.—Seasonable. Looks like rain. Cotton plants flourishing. Cotton larger are sown this year.

Hubli.—Showery. Seasonable. More rain wanted generally.

Bellary.—Sufficient rain fallen generally. Food-grains sowing has made fair progress.

### RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

| | Byculla, In. Cts. | | Esplanade, In. Cts. | | Fort, In. Cts. | | Colaba, In. Cts. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Previously registered | 31 | 97 | 29 | 26 | 30 | 59 | 33 | 41 |
| Monday, 13th July | 2 | 50 | 3 | 60 | 1 | 96 | 2 | 07 |
| Total | 34 | 47 | 32 | 86 | 32 | 55 | 35 | 48 |
| Total fall to July 13, 1902 | 15 | 54 | 20 | 91 | 19 | 59 | 20 | 85 |
| Total fall to July 13, 1901 | 46 | 45 | 37 | 11 | 40 | 37 | 37 | 52 |

### RAINFALL AT CUMBALLA HILL.

KEMP AND Co., LD.

| | In. | Cts. |
|---|---|---|
| From 6 a.m. to 6 a.m., 12th July | 0 | 00 |
| Do. Do. 13 | 5 | 90 |

OBSERVATION TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON MONDAY, THE 13TH JULY.

| STATIONS. | Pressure, 8 A.M. | WIND. Direction. | WIND. Rate per hour. | TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. Maximum of past 24 hours. | TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. Minimum of past 24 hours. | Humidity, 8 A.M. | RAINFALL. Past 24 hours. | RAINFALL. Since 1st June to date. | RAINFALL. Variation, 1st June to date. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bushire | 29·422 | NE | 4 | 93·5 | 79·9 | 56 | ... | 0·00 | — 0·00 |
| Jask | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Muscat | 29·322 | SE | 1 | 9·3 | 88·0 | 81 | ... | 0·03 | — 0·35 |
| Aden | 29·605 | SW | 9 | 94·3 | 80·8 | 62 | ... | 00· | — 0·01 |
| Lahore | 29·422 | SE | 8 | 110·9 | 8·9 | 70 | ... | 0·33 | — 8·29 |
| Sirsa | 2·376 | SE | 13 | 108·8 | 77·1 | 72 | 0·37 | 0·90 | — 2·65 |
| Delhi | 29·425 | SSE | 6 | 96·2 | 76·2 | 73 | 0·25 | 0·53 | — 6·90 |
| Agra | 29·410 | NW | 7 | 93·0 | 77·4 | 93 | 0·38 | 0·60 | — 7·00 |
| Cawnpore | 29·428 | SE | 4 | 91·4 | 81·6 | 78 | ... | 2·15 | — 5·27 |
| Allahabad | 29·4.5 | ENE | 7 | 91·6 | 81·1 | 72 | ... | 1·01 | —10·16 |
| Jhansi | 29·427 | Calm | 1 | 89·7 | 76·1 | 81 | ... | 2·56 | — 9·12 |
| Jacobabad | 29·339 | Calm | 1 | 113·7 | 90·6 | 83 | ... | 0·13 | — 0·58 |
| Karachi | 29·371 | WSW | 14 | 94·3 | 85·5 | 84 | ... | 0·05 | — 1·99 |
| Joypore | 29·433 | ENE | 3 | 96·2 | 80·1 | 70 | ... | 0·36 | — 5·54 |
| Ajmere | 29·400 | SW | 5 | 97·9 | 83·5 | 71 | ... | 0·49 | — 5·13 |
| Deesa | 29·441 | S | 13 | 98·1 | 80·0 | 81 | ... | 0·29 | — 5·70 |
| Ahmedabad | 29·447 | SE | 5 | 98·2 | 80·4 | 78 | 0·02 | 0·36 | —11·29 |
| Bhuj | 29·338 | W | 13 | 95·3 | 76·5 | 76 | ... | 0·33 | — 4·32 |
| Jamnagar | 29·336 | SSW | 14 | 95·0 | 78· | 87 | 0·77 | 2·91 | — 4·16 |
| Dwarka | 29·374 | SW | 14 | 87·4 | 79·3 | 93 | 2·58 | 6·88 | ... |
| Rajkot | 29·412 | SW | 9 | 92·4 | 76·6 | 98 | 0·22 | 1·5 | — 8·99 |
| Bhavnagar | 29·423 | N | 3 | 92·6 | ? | 77 | 0·45 | 3·02 | — 3·90 |
| Veraval | 29·407 | SE | 16 | 84·0 | 79·8 | 90 | 3·06 | 5·10 | — 2·28 |
| Neemuch | 29·461 | W | 12 | 94·5 | 78·7 | 81 | ... | 2·92 | — 5·12 |
| Indore | 29·476 | NW | 6 | 93·8 | 74·1 | 8 | 0·02 | 10·05 | + 0·03 |
| Saugor | 29·418 | SW | 4 | 89·4 | 77·1 | 77 | ... | 3·85 | —11·02 |
| Jubbulpore | 29·4.2 | W | 1 | 93·0 | 78·6 | 84 | .. | 4·20 | —12·62 |
| Hoshangabad | 29·463 | SW | 4 | 91·6 | 76·2 | 87 | ... | 2·16 | —10·43 |
| Khandwa | 29·478 | W | 7 | 9·2 | 77·6 | ·9 | ... | 4·0 | — 5·22 |
| Raipur | 29·426 | Calm | 9 | 87·3 | 73·2 | 90 | 0·13 | 6·52 | — 8·33 |
| Nagpur | 29·431 | WSW | 7 | 85·8 | 72·1 | 93 | 1·78 | 11·19 | — 3·58 |
| Amraoti | 29·504 | WSW | 11 | 86·1 | 75·0 | 95 | 0·24 | 7·74 | — 3·43 |
| Akola | 29·499 | WSW | 7 | 82·0 | 75·4 | 81 | 0·01 | 6·65 | — 2·66 |
| Surat | 29·442 | S | 9 | 83·0 | 76·0 | 91 | 0·34 | 5·16 | —12·05 |
| Malegaon | 29·533 | WSW | 9 | 83·4 | 74·0 | 76 | 0·02 | 7·03 | + 0·49 |
| Bombay | 29·536 | W | 18 | 82·7 | 76·2 | 65 | 3·13 | 27·21 | — 5·39 |
| Poona | 29·554 | W | 16 | 81·6 | 71·4 | 88 | 0.58 | 4·33 | — 3·11 |
| Ahmednagar | 29·517 | SW | 14 | 82·8 | 71·4 | 88 | 0·02 | 14·88 | + 8·56 |
| Aurangabad | 29·531 | SW | 11 | 81·8 | 71·2 | 86 | 1·57 | 5·65 | ... |
| Sholapur | 29·578 | SW | 20 | 88·7 | 74·8 | 81 | ... | 11·74 | + 5·69 |
| Ratnagiri | 29·603 | WSW | 13 | 8·3 | 72·0 | 89 | 6.77 | 45·39 | — 1·02 |
| Bijapur | 29·604 | SSW | 17 | 83·4 | ? | 83 | 0·04 | 8·35 | + 3·90 |
| Belgaum | 29·611 | SW | 31 | 71·3 | 61·8 | 97 | 0·18 | 7·36 | — 6·85 |
| Marmugoa | 29·621 | W | 12 | 80·0 | 73·9 | 93 | 4·40 | 50·23 | +11·74 |
| Karwar | 29·581 | SSE | 6 | 80·1 | 71·5 | 90 | 5·75 | 63·65 | —11·64 |
| Mangalore | 29·702 | Calm | 4 | 80·9 | 72·9 | 93 | 3·20 | 59·33 | + 5·75 |
| Calicut | 29·712 | WSW | 6 | 88·3 | 73· | 92 | 3·37 | 45·06 | — 0·53 |
| Cochin | 29·755 | S | 0 | 81·2 | 72· | 92 | 1·04 | 43·19 | + 4·8 |
| Bangalore | 29·620 | WSW | 13 | 74·2 | 65·8 | 93 | 0·09 | 4·70 | + 0·19 |
| Secunderabad | 29·580 | W | 15 | 77·6 | 63·5 | 94 | 0·63 | 4·83 | — 2·9 |
| Masulipatam | 29·528 | WNW | 10 | 81·0 | 73· | 91 | 1·30 | 13·07 | + 5·90 |
| Bellary | 29·637 | W | 17 | 87·0 | 73·2 | 86 | 0·02 | 4·81 | + 2·47 |
| Cuddapah | 29·617 | WNW | L | 89·7 | 74·3 | 86 | 0·01 | 9·39 | + 4·35 |
| Madras | 29·620 | SW | 7 | 87·0 | 77· | 80 | ... | 2·83 | — 0·94 |
| Coimbatore | 29·613 | W | 6 | 82·9 | 71·1 | 82 | 0·16 | 1·70 | — 0·44 |
| Trichinopoly | 29·670 | WSW | 10 | 96·1 | 79·3 | 57 | ... | 1·93 | + 0·06 |
| Negapatam | 29·654 | W | 3 | 90·2 | 78 | 73 | ... | 2·05 | — 0·23 |
| Colombo | 29·791 | SSW | 9 | 88·0 | 75· | 95 | 0·43 | 6·29 | — 4·27 |

In column "Wind Rate per hour" L = Light, M = Moderate, F = Fresh, S = Strong, H = Heavy
Bombay Local Rainfalls;—J J H=4·50. (22·91); G T H=3·60 (25·68); St G H=3·33 (25·05); C.P= 3·13 (27·21).

### SUMMARY.

Pressure has again fallen over the whole country and is about one-fifth of an inch below normal in Cutch and Kathiawar and on and off the West Coast between Dwarka and Bombay, and about one-tenth of an inch elsewhere.

Winds are north-easterly to south-easterly at Delhi, Cawnpore, Allahabad, Jaipur, Ahmedabad, Veraval and Karwar, and south-westerly at most other stations. The force has been strong in the Bombay Presidency.

Temperature.—The abnormally high temperature which has been the feature of the weather for the last two weeks is fast disappearing and temperature is now below normal in many places. The maximum varied from 114 deg. at Jacobabad to 71 deg. at Belgaum and the minimum from 91 deg. at Jacobabad to 65 deg. at Belgaum.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is cloudy in all districts. Humidity changes are irregular.

Rain has fallen over a large area, the largest amounts recorded being 6·77 inches at Ratnagiri, 5·75 inches at Karwar, 4·40 inches at Mormugao, between three and four inches at Calicut, Mangalore, Bombay and Veraval, about two inches and a half at Dwarka, and between one and two inches at Masulipatam, Aurangabad, Nagpur and Raipur.

Weather.—A small depression seems to be forming on and off the North Konkan, Kathiawar and Cutch coasts, where weather is squally and unsettled. Further general rain seems probable.

E. A. KENYON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

### THERMOMETER READINGS.

SUNDAY NIGHT—12TH JULY.

| | |
|---|---|
| 10 p.m. | 78·4 |

MONDAY—13TH JULY.

| | |
|---|---|
| 6 a.m. | 79·8 |
| 10 a.m. | 80·3 |
| 2 p.m. | 81·8 |
| 4 p.m. | 80·9 |

## HIGH COURT.—JULY 14.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice B. TYABJEE.
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Long Causes.

123-03—Bhaishanker K and G—Bai Jackorebai widow vs Jaichund Kapurchand—Mulla and M—Part heard.
389,00 Mantri and B—Bhuwanishanker Wasudeo Patak vs Satayabhamabai widow—Captain and V.
678,02—Bhaishanker K G—Bhagubai widow and another—William Harvey and another—Crawford B and Co.
210,02—Mahawji and V—Harilal Jamnadas vs Hargowandas Jagjiwandas—Matoobhoy J and M.
490-01—Wadia and G—Heerjee Bhojraj vs Rawjee Reghonath and others—Mantri B and N.
626,02—R P Mehta—Gunput Gyanoo vs Bhimji Radhaji bin Amirbux—D D Romer.
455 01—J P Dastoor—Peeraji Bheevha vs Luxmon Habati.
184,01—Tyabjee D and Co—Waghjee Bechur and another vs Bai Luxmibai widow and another Ningu B B—Payne and Co.
610,02—Smetham B and N—Bai Chatoorbai widow vs Manmohun Purshotum and others—Tyabjee D and Co.
619,02—Hiralal D—Canji Naren vs Madhoram Mathuradas Tyabjee D and Co.
533,02—Tyabjee D Co—The Advocate General of Bombay vs Mirza Mahomed Shirazi and another—Craigie L and O and Mirza and M
383,98—Shamrao and M—Vinayek Dhondiraj Bivalker vs Narotum Anandjee—Payne and Co.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice RUSSELL.
Chamber matters for Judgement.

303,03—Teyabjee D and Co—Raja Gokaldas Khooealdas vs Bai Jakaribai widow.
316,03—K B Mehta—Jamnadas Khusaldas and others vs Ravchand Ramchand and others.
To speak to the minutes of the Decree.
9,03—Captain and V—Bhairamnth Balkirishna vs Yeshwant Mahadew—Dapharia and F.
For an expart decree against the defendant other than the 5th defendant.
4,03—Payne and Co—Ismail Mooljee vs Ludhabhoy Assur and others—Muljee and Dharumsee.
601,02—Muganlal and J—Maneckbai widow vs Luxmibai widow.
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Long Causes.
291,02—Daphtari and F—David Wallar Rodgers vs Essabhoy Mosla—Mirza and M.
160,02—Little and Co—Esmalji Ebramji and others vs S Hassoridin and others—D D Romer—Part heard.
303-11505-01—Crawford D and Co—Girdhur Shamjee and another vs Tribhoovandas Lalcoobhoy and another—Tyabjee D and Co.
52-03—Wadia and G—Jivaji Dinsha Ghandy vs Bomanji Ardaser Wadia—Payne and Co.
757,02—Thakardas and Co—The Advocate General vs Khan Saheb David Soloman—Payne and Co.
759,02—Mansoodbhai J and N—Narotam Anandji vs Gopaldas Shamji and another—R P Mehta.
24,03—Thakurdas and Co—Edulje Jamsetjee Tresurrywalla vs Shapurjee Byramjee Fraser and others—Payne and Co.
37,03—Smetham B N—Gangabesher Girdharilal vs Tullachand Hookumchand and others—Maganlal and J
56,03—Little and Co—The New Pachora Mafg Co Ld vs Bai Balabai widow and others—B Raghovaya.
103,03—Thakurdas and Co—Hassum Uhay Viaram and others vs Chaturbhuj Goverdhan and others—Sorabjee D and J
108,02—Little and Co—Walter Sunwell and another vs Mohandas Dwarkadas and others—Ardeshir H D and Co.
110,03—Shamrao and M—Shanker Bhugwan vs Dholla alias Dharam Dutt Manchharam—Edgelow G and W
120-03—Payne and Co—Kika Khooshall and another vs Pirojsha Shapurjee—Mullah and M
125,03—M B Chotia—Maneckjee Bomonjee and others vs Atmaram Anandrao Chinto—Shamrao and M
130,03—Ipperson—Jagonnath Vithoba vs Ramkrishna alias Ramchandra Jagannath—Madhowjee V
133,03—Craigie L and O—Oordhandas Khattaw and another vs Shaw Wallace and Co—Little and Co.
136,03—M B Chotia—Valibai widow vs Soorabai widow—Payne and Co.
139,03—Bhaishanker K and G—Jitmal Ramanand and another vs Harvatrai Shankarandas—Edgelow G and W.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice BATTY.
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Short Causes.

893,01—Payne and Co—Jan Mahomedbhoy Dewji vs Sorabji P Masani.
161,03—Payne and Co—Jamshedji Edulji Chinoy vs Mahomed Hussein Peerbhoy and another.
169,03—Little and Co—Salleybhoy Halubhoola and others vs Chhaganlal Malhooradas and another—Little and Co.
201,03—Ardeshir H D and Co—Oosam Jamal vs H H Begum Saheb Ladhbai—Malvi N and M.
262,03—Little and Co—Ibrahimbhoy Mahomedbhoy Rawji vs Nandibai widow and another—M B Chothia.
303,03—Mulla and M—Thomas Joseph Strongman vs Pursotum Ruttonsey and another—Tyabjee D and Co.
370,03—Payne and Co—Essabhoy Dawoodbhai and another vs Tayeballi Mahomedaill.
For Dismissal.
669-02—Matubhai J and M—Vahaljibhoy Mahalchand and another vs Forbes Forbes and Co Ld—Crawford B and Co.
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Long Causes.
274-02—Mulla and M—Surajmull Choonilal vs Maneckhand Kapurchand—Edgelow G and W.
587,98—Chitnis and M—Jivraj Tribhowan and others vs Dhanibai and others—Thakordas and Co.
283-02—Bhaishanker K and G—Dwarkadas Dharumsey and others vs Bai Raliatabai widow and others—Khanderao S and K.
746,02—Tuperson Doorgaprasad Shiufayal vs Davul Jobber—Pery and Co.
17,03—Maganlal and G—Rustom Jamas Irani vs Ardeshir Nusserwanjee Dalal and anothers—Bicknell M and N
19,03—Mahadewjee and Panuraj Moraba and anothers vs Virayak Krishnarao and anothers—Bicknell M and N.
41,06—Maganlal and J—Valjee Hirjee vs Hargowan Ramjee—Mulla and M.
43,00—Mulla and M Cassum Sidick vs Essock Mussa—Mokundas and Co.
55,03—Muljee B and M—The Bombay United S and W Co Ld vs Liladhar Jiwraj and others—Munsookhbiel J and N.
64,03—Thakordas and Co—Fazulbhoy Visram and others vs Sadanand Trimbuk Kale and other—R P Mehta
15,03—Bicknell M and M—Haji Cassum Joosub and others vs Noordin Shaik Adam and others—Littleand Co.
73,03—Payne and Co—N C Macleod vs Pranjivandas Calliacdasand athers—Ardeshier H D and Co.

## GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, July 11.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

The services of Mr L Robertson of the Indian Civil Service are placed at the disposal of the Dep of Revenue and Agriculture.

The Home Dep Notification dated the 19th June 1903 placing the services of Cap G King M B I M S temporarily at the disposal of the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces is hereby cancelled.

The services of Cap J C S Oxley IM S are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Hon'ble the Chief Commisioner of the Central Provinces

Cap J A Black M B I M S (Bengal) is appointed to be a probationer in the Chemical Examiner's Dep and is attached to the Calcutta Laboratory.

The Home Dep Notification (Judicial) dated the 27th May 1903 granting furlough to the Hon'ble Mr Justice Brett a Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal is hereby cancelled.

Lala Shiv Dyal Asst Insp of Schools in the Punjab Provincial Educational Service is appointed to assist in the Educational Bureau attached to the Office of the Director Gen of Education in India with effect from the 26th May

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Mr R S Hole offi Dep Cons of Forests 4th grade Central Provinces is appointed to officiate as Instructor at the Imperial Forest School Dehra Dun with effect from the afternoon of the 15th June until further orders.

The services of Mr Percy Brown Ass Director of the Delhi Exhibition of Indian Art Manufactures are replaced at the disposal of the Gov of the Punjab with effect from the forenoon of the 8th July

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Major F H B Commeline Offi Insp Officer is confirmed as Insp Officer Rajputana and Rampur Imperial Service Cav and Transport with effect from the 23rd July vice Major J G Turner whose services have been replaced at the disposal of H E the Comdr-in-Chief.

The provisional recognition of the appointment of Mr A Scholl as Consul for the Austro-Hungarian Empire at Madras has been confirmed by H M Gov.

Cap A L C McCormick R E Offi Dep Assay Master Calcutta is granted privilege leave for two months and twenty-four days with effect from the 2nd of July.

Cap H N Holden Indian Army 5th Bengal Cav Ad H E the Viceroy's Body-Guard is granted leave out of India (p a) for five months under the Leave Rules of 1886 for the Indian Army with effect from the date of being struck off duty pension service 12th year commenced 12th March.

Subject to H M's approval the undermentioned Majors are granted the temporary rank of Lieu-Col whilst serving as regimental Commandants Indian Army:—Frank H Hancock—and J A Brown 16 May.

Miscellaneous List—India Ass Comssy and Henry Lieu H Morrison Head Clerk office of the Ad Gen in India Royal Artillery Branch to be Dep Comssy and to have the honorary rank of Capt subject to H M's approval, Dep Ass Comssy (Hon Cap) H J Marcoolyn Supt office of the Qr-mr-Genl in India to be Ass Comssy. Condr J Lennox office of the Qrmr-Genl in India Intelligence Branch to be Dep Ass Comssy and to have the honorary rank of Lieu subject to H M approval Sub Condr J W Hale office of the Dep. Adjt-General Punjab Command to be Condr, and Sergt R Sheret office of the Dep Adjt-Genl Bengal Command to be Sub-Cond—with effect from the 9th July vice Dep Comssy and Hony Cap C Manley retired.

IT has been decided to give all newly joined Assistant Commissioners a judicial training for at least six months. The training will ordinarily be given some time during the first two years of officers' service, and in any half year during that time in which Government finds it possible to arrange for it. Officers who cannot be spared for judicial training during the first two years of their service will receive it during the following two or three years, or they may be formally exempted from the obligation to undergo judicial training, if they are known by their work to possess judicial aptitude. The training will take place under selected Divisional and District Judges, and each officer in training will be required to take notes of a certain number of original civil cases, which will be sent up for the inspection of the Hon'ble Judges of the Chief Court, but the main feature of the training will consist in the officer himself trying a large number of cases, which will be scrutinised and commented on by the Divisional and District Judges under whom he is working. It is hoped to place a certain number of Assistant Commissioners under judicial training during the ensuing winter.

## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Falls of Keltie, 2,150 tons, Captain G King will sail to-day for Baltimore, with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Kangra, 1,478 tons, Captain E J Watson, will sail to day for the Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Virawa, 2,158 tons, Captain J Robertson, sailed yesterday for Calcutta via coast ports, with a general cargo.

THE City Line steamer City of Vienna, 2,979 tons, Captain J Campbell, arrived in harbour yesterday from Glasgow, 13th July, with a general cargo and passengers.

THE German East Africa Line steamer Kaiser, 1,714 tons, Captain W Volkertson, which arrived in harbour on Sunday, from Mauritius, brought a cargo of sugar.

THE steamer Ashruf, 2,202 tons, Captain A Newby, arrived in harbour on Sunday, from Mauritius via Karachi, with a general cargo and 26 deck passengers.

THE Bombay and Persia S N Co's steamer Henry Bolckow, 639 tons, Captain W Fowls, which arrived in harbour on Saturday, from the Persian Gulf, brought a general cargo, 16 cases opium, and 3 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Katoria, 661 tons, Captain J T Hirst, which arrived in harbour on Saturday, from the Persian Gulf via Karachi, brought a general cargo, and the following passengers:—Mr McDonald, Lieuts. Mansell and Osborne, 2 natives, and 69 deck.

### VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—JULY 13.

| Vessel. | Ton. | Capt. | Destination | Date. | Agent. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| H M S Pomone | | Jones | | | Royal Navy |
| Carthage | 2893 | Davidson | | | E Tajbhoy |
| Landaura | 2157 | Butler | | | M M & Co |
| Dentschland bq | 768 | Nacoda | | | The Captain |
| Parramatta | 2861 | Roberts | | | P & O Co |
| Eden (ship) | 441 | Dahl | | | The Captain |
| Ellora | 1491 | Forbes | | | M M & Co |
| Chindwara | 1501 | MacLean | | | M M & Co |
| Culna | 1464 | Kirkham | | | M M & Co |
| Oolobria | 3420 | Kendall | | | M M & Co |
| Byculla | 1075 | MacGregor | | | M M & Co |
| Kohinur | 19.5 | Mackinnon | | | T M & Co |
| Fultala | 2692 | Fry | | | M M & Co |
| W Bridge | 2206 | Chivers | | | W & A G & Co |
| Bezwada | 3270 | Archdeacon | | | M M & Co |
| Virawa | 3333 | Hutcheson | Calcutta, &c. | | M M & Co |
| Alice (ship) | 106 | Lopicque | | | Captain |
| Pundit | 2:1 | Cretbin | | | T M & Co |
| Shahncor | 2198 | Raffin | Cochin | 15-7 | E Tajbhoy |
| Sutherland | 2277 | Wallace | | | Bombay Co |
| Hugin | 823 | Anderson | | | Bombay Co |
| Nawab | 2141 | Corkbill | | | T M & Co |
| Secundra | 1675 | Denning | | | M M & C |
| Henry Bolckow | 639 | Fowls | | | B & P S N Co |
| Ashruf | 2202 | Newby | | | H C Joosub |

### VESSELS IN DOCKS.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

| Shed. | Vessel. | Ton. | Capt. | Destination | Date. | Agent. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| A | Ilota | 3362 | Robertson | | | M M & Co |
| B | D of Norfolk | 2438 | Anderson | Antwerp | 20-7 | M M & Co |
| C | Marienfels | 2685 | Penkow | Karachi | 15-7 | Glade & Co |
| D | Clan Urquhart | 3727 | McPherson | Dunkirk | 18-7 | F M & Co |
| F | Bombay Maru | 3398 | Murai | Yokohama | 17-7 | N Y Kaisha |
| G | Gulf of Trinidad | 2350 | Hughes | R S Ports | 16-7 | B&PS N Co |
| K | Mahanadi | 547 | Hoosein | Repairing | | Shep'd & Co |
| L | Sabarmati | 1424 | Ebrahim | | | Shepd & Co |
| M | Indravati | 513 | Mahomed | Karachi | 14-7 | Shepd & Co |
| N | Falls of Keltie | 2150 | King | Baltimore | 14-7 | W&A G&Co |
| O | Cromwell | 1977 | Woodruff | Antwerp | 20-7 | M M & Co |
| P | Palitana | 1935 | Lemarchand | Durban | 14-7 | M M&Co |
| Q | Kaiser | 1714 | Volkartsen | Zanzibar | 23-7 | A Strande |

VICTORIA DOCK.

| Shed. | Vessel. | Ton. | Capt. | Destination. | Date. | Agent. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Valetta | 2974 | Palmer | China | 15-7 | P & O Co |
| 3 | Balduino | 3044 | Brusaca | Genoa | 15-7 | F Crocco |
| 4 | Capri | 2718 | Belsito | China | 17-7 | F Crocco |
| 5 | Chusan | 2852 | Cocke | China | 29 7 | P & O Co |
| 6 | Nankin | 2557 | Roberts | Kobe | 18-7 | P & O S N Co |
| 8 | Laeisz | 3322 | Wellhoefer | Amsterdam | 15-7 | V Bro |
| 9 | Wistow Hall | 2138 | Laidlay | Karachi | 18-7 | K N & Co |
| 12 | Caledonia | 3529 | Tocque | Aden | 18-7 | P & O Co |
| 14 | Kangra | 1458 | Watson | P Gulf | 14-7 | M M & Co |
| 15 | Katoria | 661 | Hirst | P Gulf | 16-7 | M M & Co |
| 16 | Dumra | 762 | Lemarchand | | | M M & Co |

### ARRIVALS.

| July. | Vessel. | Commander. | From |
|---|---|---|---|
| 12 | Ashruf s | Newby | Mauritius |
| 13 | City of Vienna s | Campbell | Glasgow, July 13 |

### DEPARTURE.

| July. | Vessel. | Commander. | Destination. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 13 | Virawa s | Robertson | Calcutta |

The following vessels obtained their port-clearances yesterday:—
Steamer Kangra, Watson, for Persian Gulf.
" Falls of Keltie, King, for Baltimore.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Katoria, for Persian Gulf.
" Kaiser, for Zanzibar, &c.

### (REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The B. I. S. N. Co's s. s. Golconda left Suez, on the evening of 10th.

The B. I. S. N. Co's s. s. Mombassa left Suez, in the afternoon of 11th.

The Messageries Maritimes Co.'s s. s. Oceanien which left Bombay on Thursday the 2nd inst. arrived at Suez on Sunday the 12th inst. at 2 p.m.

The Australian Lloyds s. s. Tirol from Calcutta, left Colombo for Bombay on the morning of the 12th instant and is expected here on the morning of the 16th instant.

The P. and O. Co's s. s. Egypt which left Bombay on the 27th ultimo arrived here on the 11th instant.

The N. Y. K. steamer Kagoshima Maru left Singapore for Hongkong on the 13th instant.

### DAILY EXPORTS.—JULY 13.

FOR ANTWERP.

Duke of Norfolk s—300 bales cotton Volkart Brothers; 678 bales cotton E Spinner and Co; 4017 cwt rapeseed 42,000 cwt castorseed 1000 cwt poppyseed 11565 cwt linseed 720 bales cotton Ralli Brother; 165 bales cotton 1909 cwt linseed J A Begbie and Co; 113 bales hemp P Bhimjee; 2000 cwt linseed A Blascheck and Co; 2001 cwt repeseed 2286 cwt linseed 875 cwt poppyseed E D Sassoon and Co; 2000 cwt rapeseed. 4000 cwt mowraseed 1000 cwt poppyseed Ernst and Co; 4000 cwt Movraseed Dharsee Nanjee and Co; 200 cwt rapeseed Owen and ckell; 275 bales cotton 6000 cwt mowrgseed Forbes Forbes and Co; 1580 cwt myra bollams H Anandrao and Co; 1302 cwt rapeseed David Sassoon and Co;

Cromwell s—150 bales hemp Khimjee Visram and Co; 1500 cwt linseed, Ralli Brothers 4000 cwt wheat, Dharsee Narjee and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Clan Urquhart s—110 bales cotton New Mofussil Co; 201 cwt gum Padumsee Jethabhoy.

FOR HAMBURG.

Marienfels s—100 bales cotton Forbes Forbes and Co; 2300 cwt mowraseed J A Begbie and Co;

Laeisz s—31 bales cotton Ralli Brothers;

FOR MARSEILLES.

Laeisz s—600 cwt poppyseed Ralli Brothers.

FOR BREMEN.

Marienfels s—2000 cwt poppyseed Volkart Brothers.

FOR NAPLES.

D Co Balduino s—800 cwt castorseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR KOBE.

Nanking s—120 bales cotton Ewing and Co; 100 bales cotton R S N Talati and Co; 1 bale cotton G Lazebrook Tejpal and Co.

Bombay Maru s—100 bales cotton David Sassoon and Co.

FOR MAJI.

Bombay Maru s—20 bales cotton The Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Valetta s—40 chests opium David Sassoon and Co.

Capri s—54 bales Twist R S N Talati and Co; 500 bales Twist David Sassoon and Co.

Valetta s—69 chests opium R S N Talati and Co; 120 chests opium, U J Abraham; 55 chests opium Sassoon J David.

FOR HONGKONG.

Valeta s—25 chests opium David Sassoon and Co.

Bombay Maru s—200 bales twist Sam Yee and Co.

Valetta s—16 chests opium Bombay and Persia S N Co; 40 chests opium Co Ebrahim and Co; 25 chests opium, Sassoon J David and Co.

## BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

Bombay, 1 th July.

There will be drill for Recruits at the Town Hall this evening from 5-30 p.m. Plain clothes.

By Order,
T. W. CUFFE, Capt.,
Commanding B. L. H.

## BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUTENANT-COLONEL LOUIS P. RUSSELL, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 14th July.

1. The following G O C C is published for information:—

478. The following is the result of the Competitive practice 1902 03 of Volunteer Artillery in India.

| Corps. | Marks for Time. | Fire Description. | Fire Effect. | Total Awarded. | Prize awarded. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Madras Arty. Vols. | 114·6 | 18 | 48 | 180·6 | 1st class badge |
| Karachi Arty. Vols. | 75 | 20 | 40 | 135 | Nil |
| Bombay Arty. Vols. | 136 | 20 | 16 | 172 | Nil |

2. The following member having resigned has been struck off the strength of the Corps from 9th June 1903:—Gr C Bloomfield.

3. There will be a General Meeting, of No. 2 Company, at Nesbit Lane, Head Quarters, on Wednesday next, the 15th instant, at 8-45 p.m.

By Order,
G. STODDART, Capt., R. A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

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Order now YOUR OWN
and your SERVANTS OUTFITS
and save money by dealing direct with the
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on the CLOTHS, if you order them,
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BLANKETS for Men.
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PUTTIES.
JERSEYS.
CARDIGAN JACKETS.
BALACLAVA CAPS.
SOCKS, BLUE GREY.
Do. NATURAL GREY.
MITTENS.

THE NEW EGERTON
WOOLLEN MILLS
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ROOF TILES.
"MINTON" PAVEMENT DADO
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WHITE GLAZED TILES.
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CEMENT,
MARBLE PAVEMENT TILES
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| GOLCONDAS. | TORPEDO REGINAS. |
| SUPERS. | BEACONSFIELDS. |
| ANGLO-INDIAN. | BAHADUR. |
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## NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

⁂ All communications intended for publication on our columns should be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

# The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, JULY 14, 1903.

## RUSSIA IN MANCHURIA.

REUTER's correspondent at Port Arthur will find himself where the "Times'" St. Petersburg correspondent was the other morning, if he continues to blazon abroad the doings of the Russian naval and military authorities in the open manner in which he does. Doubtless he is anxious that Great Britain and the other Powers shall take steps to prevent the onward march of the bear in Manchuria, and has no intention of creating unnecessary alarm. He does not remember that Russia was told almost as clearly as was possible that no one would go to the trouble of forcibly opposing her in Manchuria, though they protested against his intense dishonesty and breach of good faith. Moreover, we heard the other day—on the strength of a correspondent at Shanghai, the home of the "canard" be it remembered—that Japan and Russia had come to terms. The visit of General Kuropatkin to Tokio, whilst France and England were engaged in a humorous flirtation, was declared to have no political significance. No more it had; but it resulted in the signing of a protocol. Russia keeps Manchuria, and recognises Japanese rights in Korea. Such is the statement, and a Kobe telegram endorses it. The language employed in the message is this: "Russia recognises the supremacy of Japanese rights in Korea. Russia opens Moukden, Tukao, and Tatungkao to the trade of the world, and admits the residence there of Japanese Consuls, and a limited number of merchants. At the same time, almost the same date, the Peking correspondent of the "Times" wired that an agreement satisfactory to China and Russia had been arrived at regarding Manchuria and Niuchwang. Prince Ching, interrogated on the subject, admitted that a memorandum embodying the results of negotiations between himself and M. Lessar was sent by M. Lessar, and was now being discussed in St. Petersburg. When approval had been received from St. Petersburg, of which Prince Ching said he had no doubt whatever, the conditions for giving effect to the Manchurian Convention would be signed. Prince Ching, while admitting the existence of conditions, declined to communicate them to the other Ministers. He adopted a tone unusual with him, a weak and irresolute man, and as plainly as could be intimated that China neither sought nor required any assistance or interference from Japan or England.

Then why any further conference and why these military preparations? General Kuropatkin is merely at Port Arthur for his health we suppose. That surely is as good an excuse as to say he is there to obtain information regarding Russia's interests, and to consider the consolidation of Russia's neighbouring possessions in the Far East. The troops are being carried there to test the capacity of the trans-Siberian Railway, and the unusual activity in the drilling of soldiers and sailors is in view of a grand athletic meeting to celebrate the Dowager Empress's birthday. One explanation is as good as another, so long as it is untrue, that is to say diplomatic, from a Russian point of view. But General Kuropatkin and M. Lessar are astute enough to know that before a "coup d'etat" it is desirable to have a strong force in the background to accentuate its significance. Possession is nine points of the law is an English proverb which it has its equivalent in every modern language, and when the conclusion of the treaty is formally announced there will be Russian troops at every point from which they were withdrawn and at others where they had never been before. Prince Ching though granting daily interviews to the Russian representatives pleaded serious indisposition when the British, Japanese, and American Ministers desired to wait upon him. Yet negotiations were going on at Tokio and at Washington concurrently with those at Pekin. Count Cassini was despatched to the States, and was strong in the belief that all American claims and desires could be satisfied by commercial concessions. If those concessions were made, and if it be true that the legitimacy of Japanese aspirations has been recognised, Russia may follow the famous Duke of York's example and march her troops back again. It is not all clear, however, that the difficulties have been removed, for the latest Washington despatch states that "The United States and Japan refuse to accept China's suggestion to conclude a commercial treaty and to leave in abeyance the section regarding the opening of Manchurian ports until required by future trade necessities. A critical stage has been reached in the negotiations which will remain at a deadlock until some means have been contrived to bring Anglo-American and Japanese pressure to bear on China." Hence this agglomeration of unproductive bayonets.

Meantime what is the position at Pekin? According to advices by yesterday's China mail, matters at the present time are more hopeless than ever. In spite of the fact that the Dowager-Empress encourages social intercourse with members of the foreign Legations the truth of the matter is that she is filled with hatred against her guests and uses these social amenities merely to cloak her future designs upon them. In outward appearance her Majesty seems to be exceedingly earnest in her desire to strengthen towards China the friendship of the foreign representatives, but her heart really entertains nothing but the bitterest of rancour against all foreigners. Each and every attempt at reform is nipped in the bud, though ostensibly encouraged, and officials who suggest improvements either in provincial government or the international relations is either degraded or disgraced. "The days of dissolution are hastening on, and China is soon to become like Korea," writes a prominent Chinese official, "nay, even worse than Korea if the present regime is to be allowed to last any longer." It it worth while fighting to maintain the "status in quo"? Is it worth while sacrificing British blood and treasure to prevent the dismemberment of the Chinese empire—provided no attempt is made to curtail our privileges, and those we at present enjoy are secured to us? We think not, and for that reason we must applaud the high officials' strong deprecation of the war-talk among subordinate Russian officers. So long as no restrictions are placed on British commerce, Russia is welcome to the whole of Manchuria and very much more beside. There is no necessity for the lack of candour on her part; much less for duplicity. But the ways of a Russian are not our ways.

**THE DEVELOPMENT OF KOREA.** The trade reports of Korea for last year should greatly encourage exporters who do business with that undeveloped mart. Every year, says Mr. A. H. Lay, the British Vice-Consul at Chemulpo, Korea offers a better market for foreign manufactures. Last year there was another increase, and it was due chiefly to an increase in cotton goods in which British manufacturers were chiefly interested. Korea is going ahead rapidly. That statement is completely justified by a review of the class of goods which are now being imported by the merchants of the country. Machinery for agricultural and mining purposes figured in the list of imports, the Chinese tailors are beginning to use sowing machines, and there are other indications that the influence of the foreigners in Korea is very great. Mr. Lay says that there are few special openings for British trade. America is apparently making most headway in the market, and whilst this is not surprising in itself the reason that is given for the trend affairs are taking is rather surprising. We learn that the chief rivals of the Britishers owe their success to the fact that they give easier terms to the Chinese merchants. For some years past, says Mr. Lay, Chinese merchants have been in the habit of giving the Korean firms long credit, and in consequence both Chinese and Koreans expect a similar concession on the part of the foreign importer. We can only say that if the American traders now operating in Korea are gaining trade because they are willing to make these concessions, they are departing from one of the most firmly established principles of the American trading pioneer in other parts of the world. There is every evidence that in India and even in South Africa the American exporter would have been even more successful than he has been up to the present if he had been willing to give long credit. In India a compromise is often made by the use of a financing agent, and British dealers are more willing to take risks than their American rivals. Why the state of affairs which exists in Africa, in India, and in Malaysia should have been reversed in China it is not easy to understand. Of course, as Mr. Lay says, there is no reason why large manufacturers in Manchester should not ship goods to Korea on consignment to firms whose standing and bank guarantees are above suspicion, but in any market such as China now presents we should strongly deprecate the giving of long credit. There is too much inducement to the merchant to cheat when he is so far removed from the surveillance of the firm with which he is doing business. Mr. Lay also points out that the foreign banks in the Far East charge 7 or 8 per cent. per annum and the native banks from ten to fourteen per cent. This is a considerable advance over home rates, and it may have been made the excuse of the American exporter in giving credit. However, if British dealers are not showing up so prominently as in other parts of the world, there is evidence that they are doing well in Korea, and as the country advances there is little doubt that the volume of British imports will expand.

**KANAKAS IN AUSTRALIA.** A PARALLEL to the Asiatic question in South Africa is to be found in the treatment of the Kanakas in Queensland. For some time past immigrants from the South Sea Islands, who have left their homes to seek work in Australia, have been deported, and deposited once more within the confines of their island homes. This procedure is legalised by the Pacific Islands Labourers Act which was one of the outcomes of the "White Australia" policy which is now being boomed so much. Without going into the merits of the question it is perfectly obvious that a wholesale system of deportation could not be carried out without some opposition on the part of those against whom it is levelled. The Kanakas recognising in Mr. Chamberlain the panacea of their woes have addressed to him a petition, in which they endeavour to show the injustice of the treatment to which they are being subjected. This petition has been deemed sufficiently important by the Commonwealth Government to call for an explanation, and the Acting Prime Minister makes some rather remarkable statements in the course of the despatch which he has directed to be delivered to the Colonial Secretary. It appears that in many cases it is impossible to send back the deported Kanakas to their own islands because of the hostility of the tribes inhabiting them. One is led to infer from the Acting Prime Minister's admission in this connection that Kanakas who have returned home have had a very hot time indeed, and have found conditions of life highly dangerous. Why this should be so is not stated, but it reminds one very forcibly of the fable of the educated monkey. In view of this development of the problem it is stated that regulations are now being drawn up which will allow the Australian Government to deport the unfortunate Kanakas to New Guinea, the Solomon Group, or "other convenient islands." The Australians have always had a very complete notion of legislation, and it is quite evident that "White Australia" means to stand no nonsense. The labour question—or at least this side issue of the labour question—is evidently not destined to cause them so much trouble as the corresponding problem has occasioned their Colonial brethren in the Transvaal. But what of the Kanakas? Their position is decidedly unenviable. At present they are undoubtedly situated between the Devil and the Deep Sea. We are, however, assured that the Federal Government will not act without regard for the lives and interests of the Kanakas; and notwithstanding a somewhat contradictory statement in his despatch to Mr. Chamberlain, the Acting Prime Minister has given a verbal assurance that the spirit of toleration which exists even in "White Australia" will preclude Government from driving out from Queensland the Kanakas who are already settled in the land or in any permanent business.

**AN INTERNATIONAL TRUST.** THE "Handels-Museum" gives an account of the establishment in the last few years of American business houses in England. European textile firms, both German and American, have started branch houses in the United States, and have been yearly adding to their number, as export of goods to these States did not pay owing to the operation of the Dingley tariff, and running their industries on American ground proved far more profitable. The Americans have now "en revanche" transplanted to Europe branches of their machine factories, and they find there so good a market for their manufactures that they are not deterred by the high duty imposed to protect European home products or the high charges for patent rights. Branches of North American machine-factories have been established in England Germany, France, Russia, and in Austria. A new development of this commercial activity is a North American Steam-pump Company which intends to form a Trust, including besides its North American works and its already established English factories, others in Germany, Austria, Russia, and France. The originator of this Company, a New York financier, has already taken the necessary steps for the carrying out of this international Trust in a tour he made in the spring of this year, through the countries concerned. London will be the European centre of the operations of this Company, as it is already the seat of the English branch commanding a share capital of four to five million pounds sterling. The London concern was formed by buying up three long established independent English firms, which had previously started agencies, through the medium of the North-American Company, in the chief towns on the Continent, and these have now been made to subserve the interests of the Trust. Quite apart from these considerations the London branch is of special importance to the Trust as, having no duty to pay, the sale of their goods in England is the largest and most profitable of any, and the Company counts on reaping a considerable advantage from the imperialistic tendency to give Government orders to English establishments only. Of less importance are their sales in the Continental States that favour protection. In Russia, indeed, on account of the rapid construction of its network of railways and the enormous development of its petroleum industry, there is a lively demand for what the Trust can supply. The North American Company intends to have the International Trust at work by the end of this month.

THE P. & O. Company's s. s. Persia, with the outward Mails of the 3rd instant, left Aden at 10 a. m. yesterday, and is expected to arrive in Bombay at daylight on Saturday next.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Jacob, the newly appointed Judge, sat with the Chief Justice on the Appellate Side of the High Court yesterday. The Hon. Mr. Justice Batty presided in one of the division courts on the Original Side.

SIR ERNEST SATOW, British Minister in China, visited the Foreign Office at Simla on Saturday morning, and had a long conference with the Foreign Secretary, Mr. L. W. Dane.

THE goods traffic on the B. B. & C. I. Railway, for the week ending 20th June, 1903, shows a decrease on the corresponding week of 1902 of 269,366 maunds with an increase of Rs. 9,223 in the earnings.

ON and from Monday, 13th July, the Kalol-Kadi Railway which joins the metre-gauge section of the B. B. and C. I. Railway at Kalol will be open for traffic of all descriptions including private telegrams.

GOVERNMENT have ruled that when a child of a departmental commissioned or warrant officer is invalided to England for preservation of life, a free passage will be granted by a private steamer for the child and one parent when the medical board recommends it as absolutely necessary.

A GOOD story Scotchmen in Calcutta are telling each other. It appears an employe of one of the local jute mills fell into muddy ditch and began to shout lustily for help. They ran to his assistance, enquiring whether he was drowning. "No, no," he replied, "but I have swallowed some water."

MISS HAND, who represents Bombay so creditably in the Prize-List at the Simla Fine Arts Exhibition, is the daughter of Mr. J. Hand, Superintendent of the Prince's and Victoria Docks. Miss Hand, it will be remembered, took the Fine Art Society's medal at the Bombay Exhibition in 1901, and has exhibited with success at Simla on other occasions.

OWING to the curiously persistent increase in the Bombay Presidency, the total plague mortality in India, which had been falling so rapidly, has risen during the past week from 1,362 to 1,563. Apart from the Western Presidency, less than 500 plague deaths have occurred in all the affected tracts, and in the Punjab only 173 deaths are now recorded, while in the United Provinces the epidemic may fairly be said to be extinct, only two deaths being reported. But the Bombay figures have gone up from 692 to 1,096, which is about double last year's figure for the same period.

THE charge against Sergeant Stone of the Artillery, stationed at Meerut, of committing a fatal assault upon a native, having been committed by the District Magistrate to the Court of Sessions. Mr. Maclean, the Sessions Judge of Meerut, being of opinion that the evidence on the record "prima facie" showed that the offence alleged to have been committed by Sergeant Stone was one of culpable homicide under Section 304 Indian Penal Code, to try which against a European British born subject the Court of Sessions had no jurisdiction, has transferred the case to the High Court, directing the complainant and the witnesses to appear accordingly.

THE "Pioneer" is authorised to publish an emphatic contradiction of the statement which has appeared in various forms in different newspapers to the effect that the Government of India are about to take over Kashmir State. It is absolutely untrue that the transference of Kashmir from Native to British rule has been contemplated by the Government or indeed that such a suggestion has been mooted in a single responsible quarter. It is equally untrue that the Viceroy's forthcoming visit to Kashmir has the remotest connection with the idea of converting Kashmir into a British Province, or that the Military authorities have prepared or are preparing a scheme for converting Kashmir into a big British cantonment.

## SOME NOVELS.

THE POET'S CHILD, by Emma Brook, is a tragic tale of the wild moorlands bordering on the rocky shore of the north coast of England. "The Murderer Rock" plays a large part in the fates of two at least of the characters. John Bellairs, the poet, the prime cause of the trouble that clouded the life of Euan, Lord Wynspeare of Wandisforth, is not unlike Tito in Romola, a man full of sentiment for himself and his own dreams, but entirely oblivious of the interests of others, wrapt eternally in the search for beauty of thought and the pride of life which he considers necessary to the maturing of his verses. Lord Wynspeare's beautiful wife, a woman "of divine quietude of manner" passionless and silent, whom her husband worshipped, wakes up when she meets the poet in London and Euan learns the bitter knowledge that she who is his ideal of gracious womanhood had given her heart to John Bellairs and still loved him. The blow is a staggering one, and the effect it has on him, who was a poet of the finer sort in action, is to make life a burden, and the heroic deed that ends his life a welcome release. The slow punishment that overtakes Amabel, though she marries the man she loved some months after her husband's tragic death, is extremely well worked out. We see the woman, whose whole being is wrapt up in the poet, even to forgetting her son, suffering at his hands the bitterest of agonies. She loves him to the end, in spite of his leaving her when he sees that their child is a poor weakling. She deceives him about the elder son, Euan, who resembles his father, and pretends that both children are deformities. The poet flies from the home, where she holds him in such honor, lest he should cast his eyes on a puny infant that called him "father and" who was not a being to be proud of. Miss Brook strikes many true notes in her treatment of the subject, and deals powerfully with the curious situations created by Amabel's pride, and the deceit which she practised to preserve her husband's love, though practised in vain. The development of the younger Euan, and of the failing Lionel awakes new interest, while the poor mother sacrifices all to her indifferent egotistical husband. His worthlessness becomes more and more apparent, until he finally ends his contemptible life with a terrible crime. The character of the poet is painfully true to nature. So is that of Amabel whose devotion is all for her husband, and whether he was worthy or not, her loyalty never swerved until even she could no longer blind herself to his nature. Jealousy opened her eyes, and then the love of a mother for her beautiful son, which in another woman would have had its share in her heart from the moment he was born, woke up and somewhat replaced the idolatry which she lavished on her petty-minded lord. It is not a pleasant story or a pleasant plot, but it is certainly a cleverly written book.

THE LEAGUE OF TWELVE, by Guy Boothby, is a story about which there is no doubt for a moment as to interest or incident. We are at once in the thick of a deep plot, in the most unlikely place in the world for the hatching or carrying out of conspiracies, in a country neighbourhood in England, and among people who lead the happy breezy life of squiredom. A dark stranger, a foreigner, took on a year's lease, the Castle that had stood vacant after the death of the late Squire who had galloped through his fortune so satisfactorily that his son and daughter had to retire to a more modest dwelling where they could hope to make both ends meet. Of course the stranger brings an exquisitely beautiful lady with him, his ward, and equally of course the young squire, Jack Trowbridge, falls hopelessly in love with her at the first casual glance. The plot develops with tropical rapidity. The very first day, after the arrival of M. D'Alvaro, Jim Ombygdisappears, and all search after him proves vain. Jack's sudden love for Inez de Montalva sharpens his wits, and it is to his honest imitation of a thorough-paced burglar that is due the unravelling of the conspiracy and the final discomfiture of the wicked plotter. Guy Boothby displays in this tale his ability to interest even his most experienced readers, and to make the impossible seem probable. The plot is absurdly unlikely but the audacity of the writer pulls him through.

THE RED HOUSE by E. Nesbit, is a charmingly written book, light, bright, and daintily presenting all the hundred and one emotions that a happy newmarried pair experience in travelling through their first year together. They begin it in what they are pleased to call a bandbox, and just the day they have had their first serious quarrel, a letter announces that an uncle has left them a house and property and two hundred a year. This disturbing news hits both ways. Their means of life consisted of writing and illustrating, the husband, Len, wrote stories and articles, and Chloe drew illustrations. They had to work very hard to make even their modest ends meet. The idea of having two hundred a year to supplement their hard earned income was delightful, but Len thought they dare not live in the new house, for it was so large that they could not afford it, and it would besides be too far from town and their work. Chloe however, insisted, so as brides mostly rule a young menage, or manege, they remove into the twenty-nine roomed old house, and the experiments and experiences there are delightfully told. They have a perfect genius of a friend Yolande, who proves to be their guardian angel and land agent combined and saves them from all the worst mistakes their confidence in themselves and their fellow-creatures led them into.

THE BETTER SORT by Henry James. Here we have a series of short stories, which are in their author's best miniature manner, elaborately worked out incidents that the general crowd see not but that he marks, inwardly digests and serves up with an intensity of detail and a delicacy of thought that needs leisure and ease of mind to enjoy. Henry James gets the very last atom of meaning out of every situation, he twists and turns the minds of his characters to every light until he has read all the hieroglyphics in which they strive to conceal their thoughts, or until he has conveyed the meaning they are themselves incapable of expressing. In their conversations as recorded by this minute observer half a sentence, often one word, gives the key to what would fill volumes. He contrives to convey contrasts and wondrous effects by the merest touches. One can weary of this fine work, but one must admit that his cameos are cut with the hand directed by the eye of a finished artist.

A DICTIONARY, ENGLISH AND GUJARATI, by A. F. Moos and N. R. Ranina, has reached its fourteenth part which brings the work to "Tzaritza." There is much elaborate care displayed in the compilation, Webster's Unabridged Dictionary being evidently the model for the English text. For scholars that is excellent, but there are a multitude of words contained in that edition which are either only provincially used in England or are practically time-barred and antique. We must suppose that the compilers of the English-Gujarati Dictionary were determined to leave nothing to the imagination and to have every English word from Chaucer downwards in the list. A little careful editing of English expressions and turns of phrase and spelling would not be amiss. For instance, we do not say "he twitted his friend of falsehood" but "for falsehood" in present day English. But this and a few other errors apart the dictionary should prove a most useful publication.

THE MACHINATIONS OF THE MYO-OK, by Cecil Lowis, is a very excellent account of a concatenation of events, crimes and suspicious circumstances characteristic of Burmese officialdom in the lower and less enlightened grades. The exceedingly happy-go-lucky irresponsible Burman is served up to us here, ready for anything, simple robbery, dacoity, murder, good-natured help to his neighbour, or work very occasionally, and loafing and sleeping at all times. There is a thread of interest running through the book among the English administrators of law and order in Burmah, and admirable descriptions of the wild and beautiful Burmese jungle abound.

BOMBAY imported in the fiscal year ending 31st March 1903, 2,214,764 umbrellas, at an average price of thirteen and a half annas each. The use of umbrellas is spreading steadily among; the people formerly only people of a certain position carried a "chatri" but since the cooli has learned to shelter himself, from sun and rain with one, he cannot give up the luxury, and hence there is an ever widening field in India for the umbrella manufacturer. The above number by no means represents total used in the country, for India manufactures umbrellas on a large scale for herself in different centres.

# TELEGRAMS

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

## RUSSIA IN THE FAR EAST.

### NEWS FROM PORT ARTHUR.

### EXPLANATION OF THE CONFERENCE.

### MOBILIZATION OF TROOPS.

LONDON, JULY 12.

Reuter wiring from Port Arthur on the 9th inst. says that about thirty thousand troops are there, and the railway will bring sixteen thousand more.

There is unusual activity in drilling of soldiers and sailors.

In explaining the Conference mentioned in the telegram of the 9th instant the officials there say that General Kuropatkin is at Port Arthur in order to obtain information regarding Russia's interests and to consider the consolidation of Russia's neighbouring possessions in the Far East.

High officials there strongly deprecate the war talk rife among subordinate officers.

Many of the Admiralty and Generals are there, including General Wogack, former Military Agent in China.

## THE SOMALI WAR.

### TELEGRAPHISTS FOR THE FRONT.

### NO ADVANCE TILL FEBRUARY.

LONDON, JULY 13.

Fifty telegraphists at Aldershot have been ordered to embark on the 20th instant for service in Somaliland.

A "Daily Telegraph" despatch from Aden states that the Somaliland force is moving towards the coast leaving small garrisons at Damot and Bohotle.

It is belived that no advance will be made till next February.

There are 500 Indian troops at Garrero.

## PRESIDENT LOUBET'S VISIT.

### A "PRODIGIOUS" WELCOME.

A conversation that took place between M. Delcasse and some friends has been published in the "Daily Telegragh" M. Delcasse said that President Loubet's welcome in London was prodigious.

The outstanding fact of the fetes was that loyal and upright peoples must understand each other. He had proof, he said, of the British Government's loyal uprightness, and had received a profound consolatory impression that the journey to London had served the cause of peace and mankind.

## AMERICAN OFFICERS IN ENGLAND.

### PRESIDENT'S REPLY TO THE KING.

LONDON, JULY 12.

President Roosevelt replied to the King thanking him for his kind message and gratefully appreciating the courtesies the American officers had received at the hands of the King and English people.

## DEATH OF MR. W. E. HENLEY.

LONDON, JULY 13.

The death is announced of Mr. W. E. Henley, poet, critic, and dramatist.

## THE P. AND O. COMPANY.

### CIVIL AND MILITARY OFFICERS' FARES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 13.

The "Indian Daily News'" London correspondent wiring on July 12th, says that the master of Elibank in a question in the House of Commons suggested putting pressure on the P. and O. Company to reduce their fare for Civil and Military Officers.

Lord George Hamilton intimated that the question would be referred to his Subsidy Committee.

Some infer that the authorities are inclined to compensate the company for such reduction.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY).

## THE IN-COMING MAIL.

ADEN, JULY 13.

The P. and O. Company's s. s Persia, with the English mails of the 3rd instant, left here for Bombay at 10 a.m. to-day, and the s.s. Victoria left for Colombo and Australia also at 10 a. m. to-day.

## CHARGE OF ROBBERY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JULY 13.

Bhimrao Krishna, alias Aparao, Kulkarni of Antroli village, and his father in-law, Hanmant Vibal, both high class Brahmins, are at present in custody with charges that Hanmantrao lost his brother Narayenrao about a year ago, and thereupon he did his best to persuade Narayenrao's widow to shave her head. She refused. On the anniversary day Hanmant took the widow to Antroli. While there Hanmant and Bhimrao pinioned her and shaved her head. Afterwards they made away with her ornaments of about Rs 400. She then petitioned the authorities, but did not succeed. Then she appealed to higher authorities, who entrusted the case for investigation to Mr. Apte, Chief Constable of Sholapur. Preliminary magisterial inquiry is being conducted at Sholapur, and the case will soon appear before the Sessions Court.

## THE WILL FORGERY CASE.

The will forgery case did not come off to-day owing to one of the Jurors being sick.

## SIMLA ART EXHIBITION.

### OPENING BY THE VICEROY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 13.

The Viceroy opened the Simla Art Exhibition here to-day in the presence of a large and fashionable gathering. It contains some exceedingly interesting work, especially in portraiture, though the Committee are probably right in deciding not to award the Viceroy's prize this year. Colonel Ommanney's portrait of himself, which carries off the Lieutenant-Governor's and the Commander-in-Chief's prizes, is a careful study firm and admirably worked out. A more imaginative piece of painting is Mr. Pithawala's portrait of a Parsee which has been awarded the Society's prize, and is probably one of the most finished paintings in the collection. Mrs. Beadon exhibits two charming pastels of Lady Curzon's children. The more pleasing one is of little Lady Cynthia, which is awarded Lady Rivaz' prize. The stronger is of Lady Irene which was sent in too late for competition. Captain Molyneux's Valley of the Liddar, a view of mountain stream and distant snow peaks, which receives the Society's prize for oils, is another striking picture, crisp and convincing. The same artist wins Mr. Ker's prize for water-colours with an upland scene of glacier and granite rocks of good technique. Mrs. Waterfield's Cornfield with an old farm house and a storm laden sky, which wins the Society's prize for water-colours, is another good picture. Miss Morris' view of a Murky Birmingham Street at Night is admirably soft and effective while Mrs. Beadon's portrait of Miss Parbury, arrests attention with its life-like fidelity and clever effect. Quite one of the most noticeable works in the Exhibition is Colonel Mahon's wood-carving with panels after Reuben's. This strikes a note in simplicity and power with which one is unfamiliar in India. It is a bouffet with bass relief cut figures, and receives a silver medal. The gem of the whole is perhaps the series of really admirable minatures exhibited by Miss Way, which arrived too late for competition. The Exhibition is also remarkable for a number of coloured sketches by Mrs. Barrow which fix attention for their vividness. The collection of photographs is not very large, but comprises some excellent work, Mr. Harison's series of Kashmir views and Mr. Russell's Solitary Rider on the Banks of the Bias being undoubtedly best.

## THE POONA FOXHOUNDS.

### MEET AT WAGHOLI.

POONA, JULY 12.

The Hounds met at Wagholi at the tenth milestone on the Nagar Road. It was a long drive. The Master left the kennel with the hounds at 3-45. About 25 Hunters met, in which there were two ladies, namely, Mrs. Hallett and Miss Low. About six o'clock Colonel Sheringham set the pack of thirteen couples which quickly put up the Jack. About ten minutes the hounds were running and chasing him. Then he jumped into a dry well, and in a moment or two the whole pack were on top of him. The Master called for volunteers to help the hounds out of their predicament. Without a moment's hesitation Colonel Vyvyan and Major Chesney jumped down into the well and hauled the Jack and hounds up. It was short and sharp work. Moving off the M. F. H. drew all likely spots round about, and riders had a merry time of it, negotiating the boundary walls of the bunds. After casting round some time without meeting with any success the Master drew the pack and sent them home.

## SOUTHERN INDIA CYCLE MEETING.

### THE FINALS.

BANGALORE, JULY 11.

The Finals of the Southern India Bicycle Races were held this afternoon, Colonel Sprott, commanding the Carabineers, afterwards distributing the Cups, Shields, and money prizes. The following were the results :—

MILE HANDICAP—

| | |
|---|---|
| Bewers, Essex Regiment (120 yards) | 1 |
| Benson, "G" Battery (120 yards) | 2 |
| Williams, the Carabineers (90 yards) | 3 |

Time—2mins. 5secs.

NATIVE ARMY CHAMPIONSHIP.—Three miles.

Prize—A Cup value Rs. 400.

| | |
|---|---|
| Doraswamy, Native Sappers | 1 |

Four others competed.

Time—9mins. 50secs.

FIVE-MILE CHAMPIONSHIP—

| | |
|---|---|
| Theagaraj (holder for two years) | 1 |
| Rowe, Middlesex Regiment | 2 |
| Fox, Lincolns | 3 |

Time—12mins. 40secs.

MILE SCRATCH RACE.—Open to the Garrison.

Prizes—Rs. 40, Rs. 30, and Rs. 15.

| | |
|---|---|
| Bewers, Essex Regiment | 1 |
| Benson, "G" Battery | 2 |
| Allen, "G" Battery | 3 |

Time—2mins 46 secs.

THREE MILES ARMY CHAMPIONSHIP. Prize—A Cup value Rs. 400.

| | |
|---|---|
| Higgins, Lincolns (holder for two year) | 1 |
| Williams, Carabineers | 2 |
| Rowe, Middlesex Regiment | 3 |

Time—7mins, 1sec.

Two scratch team races and two consolation races were also run. An All India Meeting is announced for December.

## REGIMENTAL CHURCH PARADE AT BANGALORE.

### DISTRIBUTION OF SOUTH AFRICAN MEDALS.

BANGALORE, JULY 12.

At the Church Parade of the Essex Regiment and the 6th Dragoon Guards this morning, General Eccles Nixon distributed several hundred Queen's South African medals, also two Distinguished Conduct Medals to Squadron Sergeants-Major Crawshaw and Huxtable of the Carabineers. Sergeant-Major Crawshaw served with his regiment throughout the war, and his gallant conduct was specially brought to notice at Paardeberg on February 18, 1900, and in September again near Barberton while leading his troops, surprising and capturing the Boer laager. Sergeant-Major Huxtable's general good service right through the campaign brought him to notice. General Nixon made a suitable speech to the men.

The Maharajah of Mysore arrived here to-day for the big race meeting.

## A PETITION TO THE HIGH COURT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 13.

An important application was disposed of to-day by Mr. Justice Sale. Babu Boidia Nath Dutt, a vakeel practising on the Appellate Side of the High Court, applied to appear on the Original Side in support of a reference from the Presidency Small Cause Court. The Advocate-General, who showed cause against the application, said that vakeels had no right to appear on the Original Side of the High Court, which practically followed the rules laid down by the old Supreme Court. Boidia Nath Dutt submitted that under Section 6 of the Small Cause Court Act he had the right to appear, as his lordship's court had appellate jurisdiction over the Small Cause Court, and cited cases in support of his contention. His lordship in his judgment was of opinion that the application ought to be made by practitioners in the Original Side of the Court.

## THE SIKKIM-TIBETAN FRONTIER

### WAITING FOR SIKKIM REPRESENTATIVES.

DARJEELING, JULY 12.

It is reported here that the Sikkim-Tibetan Mission has reached Giagong, and is waiting there to meet the Tibetan representatives. Giagong is on the Tibetan-Sikkim frontier, and is about twelve or thirteen thousand feet high.

## MUSKETRY PRIZES.

SIMLA, JULY 13.

It is notified that match sights may not be used in competition for musketry prizes presented by the Commander-in-Chief and the Raja of Nonpara.

## CHIEF ENGINEER, MADRAS COMMAND.

Major Edgell, R. E., is transferred from Bengal to the office of the Chief Engineer, Madras Command.

## CITY MAGISTRATE, SURAT.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

SURAT, JULY 13.

A hearty reception was accorded to Rao Bahadur Lallubhai Gordhandas, the new City Magistrate, on his arrival at the station this afternoon. A large number of people had assembled to receive and garland him.

## MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

SIMLA, JULY 13.

Colonel G. Spens has sailed for India for appointment to a second class command.

Major A. Wingate remains in China as Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General of the Intelligence Department under the War Office.

Major Roodward is promoted Second-in-Command, 37th Dogras, with Major Wynch, officiating, vice Major Brown appointed Commandant of the 22nd Madras Infantry.

## THE LATE MR. M. H. STARLING.

### FURTHER REFERENCES AT THE HIGH COURT.

On Saturday, at the High Court, the Hon. Mr. Justice Tyebjee, who was the only sitting judge that day, made reference to the death of Mr. M. H. Starling which took place that morning. Further references were made to the occurrence on the Appellate Side of the court yesterday. The Chief Justice sat in the first division court with the Hon. Mr. Justice Jacob, the newly appointed judge.

Sir Lawrence Jenkins said :—Before proceeding to the business of the day, I desire to refer to the loss we have suffered, since we last met, of one whom we all recognise as a ripe and able lawyer, an upright advocate absolutely free from petty artifice, a general friend, and above all a good man in the best and fullest sense. Mr. Starling had lived to be in years the senior member here of the English bar, and his long career of straight dealing is worthy of imitation by us whom he has left behind. Both the Court and the public were largely in his debt for the efficiency with which he discharged his duties when from time to time he acted as a judge. A more loyal or sympathetic colleague there never was. His services, too, as Clerk of the Crown, a post he held for many years, were of the highest order. Full of simple manly courage, and undaunted by that before which many another might have yielded, he worked strenuously to the last, and it indeed would seem as though it was the work he loved so well that has hastened the unexpected close of his life which we now deplore.

The Hon. Mr. D. A. Khare said :—My Lords,—On behalf of the Appellate Side Bar, I pray to be permitted to associate ourselves with the sentiments expressed by your lordships with regard to the late Mr. Starling. Mr. Starling undoubtedly held a leading position at the Bar of the Original Side, but we on the Appellate Side had recently many occasions to come in contact with him, as he presided here frequently. Although he never attempted to show himself off, he always brought a solid learning and strong common sense to bear on the questions that were brought up before him for decision, and above all he endeared himself to us by his unfailing courtesy, gentle manners, and affability. We all had confidence in his judgment, and we never found him grow impatient even when an argument which he disliked was pressed upon him with greater persistency than necessary. My lords, we all feel keenly the loss the said death of Mr. Starling has caused both to the Bench and the Bar of this High Court.

The business of the Court was then proceeded with.

### SECOND COURT.

In the second court on the Appellate Side, where the Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar presided with the Hon. Mr. Justice Aston, reference was also made to the occurrence.

Mr. Justice Chandavarkar, addressing the members of the Bar present, said : We wish to give expression to our sorrow at the sad death of Mr. Starling, who had presided as a member of this court at various times. He was highly respected by the Bench and the Bar, and his loss will be keenly felt by both.

Mr. Choubal, addressing their lordships, said : My lords, Mr. Starling was a senior counsel of this Court. He acted at different times as a judge of the Court, and gave eminent satisfaction to the parties and the pleaders at the Bar. He has been suddenly taken away from the midst of us, and we all will feel his loss very keenly.

The business of the court then proceeded.

## SATARA NOTES.

On the 29th June, writes our correspondent, Major DeLisle and the officers of the 3rd Bombay Light Infantry were "At Home" morning and evening on the parade ground for their Regimental Sports, which passed off with great success, the sepoys making a good show. Perhaps the event of chief interest, however, was the 100 yards handicap open to all officers Civil and Military (one yard being given for each year's service). That ties race was won by the front man Mr. Mackay (D.S.P.), with the second man Mr. Atkins (Collector of Satara) second is a great testimonial to a sojourn in the East as a training for athletes.

The King's birthday was celebrated by military parades, and a cricket match, Station vs. Royal Scots. Neither side was in form in the 1st innings, the Royal Scots being out for 27 (John taking 8 wickets), and the Station following with 32. In the 2nd innings the Scots made 94 (Archibald 35), and the Station then beat them by 6 wickets (Ross making 54 not out).

The Tatya Saheb and Bala Saheb, sons of the late Pant Pratinidhi, gave a pleasant nautch party on 2nd July in honour of the marriage of the Bala Saheb's daughter to a small bridegroom from Benares. Most of the Civil and Military Officers in Satara were present. The room was adorned by oil paintings of Indian mythological and other subjects by the Bala Saheb himself.

Residents in Camp should be glad of an unostentatious little notification in the last week's "Government Gazette" whereby the section of the Cattle Trespass Act devoted to pigs is made applicable to cattle of larger proportions but equally pushful habits. Formerly the infuriated resident whose garden had just disappeared down the windpipe of a "stray" buffalo had either to capture the monster and take him to the nearest pond where the owner smilingly paid a trifling ransom, or file a civil suit for damages. Now he may take the owner before a magistrate, and with luck see him handsomely fined. By the bye all the bullocks are looking excessively smart just now, after Bendur, the day on which the husbandman brings out his bullocks, honours them, feeds them a little, and paints them blue if they are white and pink if they are black, or otherwise bedecks them. Recent additions to top hamper within the station include a carriage shelter at the club, and a thatch pavilion at the Racecourse, both of which edifices will be distinct boons.

The Collector has circulated an informing little tract by Major Hudson, I.M.S., Civil Surgeon, on the perennial mosquito subject, containing a useful specification of the sorts of places in one's bungalow where stagnant water may be found. Most of us now connect stagnant water and mosquitoes, but might not have thought of the servants, especially the lone Mehtar's water stores, the mali's great chatty, the cups formed by the junction of plantain leaves with their stem, half-emptied flower vases, and the water-pans round the legs of meat-safes.

Experts again say we have the monsoon. The clouds and cool abide with us, showers are light but constant, and the young crops are just showing their heads above ground.

## THE BARODA MARRIAGE BILL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—With regard to Mr. K. B. Divatia's letter published on the 6th instant, I beg to bring to his notice, as well as to the notice of the public, that the proposition advanced by the orthodox party at the time of the Age of Consent Bill applied to every Government, i.e., foreign as well as native. It is based on the very simple fact that marriage among Hindus is a religious sacrament and not a mere civil contract, and as such can and must always be regulated by the class having authority in religious matters. Every one will recognise that even in English law matrimonial matters originally were under Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction, and it was only after much struggle and time that the Civil Courts gained jurisdiction in these matters.

Such being the case it seems quite clear that the State has no authority to interfere in these matters ; and these ought to be entirely left into the hands of castes themselves. In these ages of progress even orthodox people have seen the advantages of not making very early marriages, and are trying to make reform in these matters in unison with their religious doctrines. H. H. the Maharajah Gaekwar has taken a wrong remedy. The best remedy for him was one, and that one to educate the masses generally as well as in religion.—Yours, &c.,

N. N. MEHTA.

Ahmedabad, July 9.

II.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In your issue of the 7th instant Mr. Divatia argues that the attitude of the people in opposing the Baroda Early Marriages Prevention Bill is inconsistent, because, he says, they once objected to the Consent Bill on the ground that the British Government was a non-Hindu one, while they now refuse to be guided by a Hindu Prince in social matters. He says, "Manu, Parashara, and other lawgivers were as much Hindus as H. H. Sir Sayaji Rao. Why, then, accept the precepts laid down by them, and refuse to allow an enlightened ruler like Sir Sayaji Rao to guide them in social matters. If Mr. Divatia had borne in mind how the Hindus distinguish between those ancient lawgivers and the Kings and Princes of the modern materialistic age, he would not have made the remark. He seems to forget that Hindus have, from ancient times, come to believe (and not without reason) that it was the right of those venerable Rishis to guide the Kings and people, who took the law from them—those Rishis who were believed by their ancestors, and are still believed, to have possessed the knowledge of the secret workings of nature and hence to have better understood the wants of the people, which knowledge he (Mr. Divatia hardly cares to claim for the enlightened Gaekwar or for himself. Of course his Highness the Gaekwar's enlightenment is too well known to need any proof, and his Highness' desire to reform the society is also apparent. It is also true that the reform advocated in the Bill is urgently needed. But the people have less confidence in the wisdom of the modern enlightenment than in that of their Rishis. It his against this deep-rooted conviction in the wisdom and spiritual knowledge of their ancient lawgivers who were recognised by the Hindu Kings of those times as their guides, and whose laws were administered by them, that the modern reforming party has to contend. And this is no easy task, since the Hindus even believe that the rules regarding the marriage of girls mentioned in the Smritis were framed by the Rishis having regard to the materialism of the present iron (kali) age. It is, therefore, useless to make such disagreeable comparisons between Manu, Parashara, and others on the one side, and the modern enlightenment on the other. It would only have the effect of increasing the opposition. It is, therefore, by means of persuading the people that these rules of the ancient lawgivers were meant, not for all times, as certainly they could not have been, but for the particular exigencies of their own times, that a conciliatory spirit in favour of the reform can be brought about.—Yours, &c.,

P. S. BHATT.

Kaira, July 9.

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THE Aden Delimitation Commission has completed its labours for the present. It has surveyed the whole of the boundary line in question, and has presented to the Government of India a full report, together with a large scale map. This report and map have just been transmitted to the Secretary of State, together with the opinions of the Government of India thereon, and his Lordship's decision is now awaited. Should the present delimitation scheme be approved, the next step will be to arrange with the Turkish authorities for the actual demarcation of the proposed boundary. Meanwhile the Commission is camped in the coolest discoverable spot of the Aden hinterland restfully awaiting instructions for further action.

## FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

### THE WOOL MARKET.

### THE AMERICAN COTTON SITUATION.

### MINING IN BRITISH GUIANA.

LONDON, JUNE 26.

ALREADY farmers in England have begun to show samples and to "pitch" their wool at country fairs for the inspection of buyers. It is true that clipping time is not that important event in the life of an English sheep farmer that it once was ; still sheep have to be deprived on their winter jackets and the wool marketed. Many a Lincoln sheep farmer whose memory goes back to the "seventies," when his whole clip was readily sold at half-a-crown a pound, looks now with contempt upon the paltry sixpence or so that is offered him ; but knowing that he cannot do better, he must accept the inevitable and sell at the best prise obtainable. We do not see to-day English farmers adopting the policy of five and six years ago, and storing their wool for better times because they cannot obtain what they think they ought to have. Hundreds have found to their sorrow that the better times expected have changed into worse times with lower values for English wool, which must get worse in condition if carried over year after year. At to-day's prices English sheep farmers will in all probability be ready sellers, and if fair competition sets in they will let the wool go. A different tale may be told to English sheep farmers that that of a year ago ; for, whereas at the beginning of last season prices were at the very bottom with little spirit in the trade, those conditions have completely passed away, and the market is all round looking better. Two leading facts are largely responsible for the changed aspect, which seems likely to continue for some time. First of all there is a great scarcity of Australian merino wool consequent on seven years of unparalled drought in Australia. Prices for fine wool have seriously advanced until the attention of the trade has become centred on crossbreds, the dearness of merinos and the increased consumption of crossbreds having a very beneficial influence on both colonial-grown crossbreds and English wools. Taking New Zealand crossbred wool as representative, because New Zealand crossbreds are the wools which exercise the most important influence in determining the price of English-grown crossbreds, the following table shows the course of the market during the past year :—

| | June, 1902. Average per lb. | | June, 1903. Average per lb. | | Increase |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| New Zealand Wools | d. | d. | d. | d. | per cent. |
| Half-bred, super, 50's-56's | 10½ | 11 | 11½ | 12¼ | 11·32 |
| Crossbred, medium, 46's | 6 | 6¾ | 9¼ | 10¼ | 56·26 |
| Crossbred, coarse, 40's | 5¼ | 5¾ | 7½ | 8 | 35·55 |
| Crossbr.d, coarse, 36's | 4¼ | 5¼ | 6 | 6¾ | 30·76 |

This shows conclusively that the market is greatly better than it was a year ago. The very finest qualities of half-bred wools find little comparison in England, even Down descriptions being scarcely as fine as the wools from the progeny of first-cross merino with a mutton sire ; but when we come to wools from 32's to 46's quality we find many descriptions of English spinning to these counts. It must be a source of satisfaction to know that medium crossbred wools are practically half as dear again as they were a year ago, and while English farmers need not expect a 50 per cent. increase for their wools, still the advance should be creditable. All the talk seems to centre around a good penny per pound for domestic wools above what was received a year ago. What farmers have to do is to exercise reasonable care in packing their fleeces, keeping out all objectionable matter. It is years since a new wool season was faced with stocks as light in farmers' and users' hands as to-day, for during the past six months, in sympathy with a free movement in colonial grades, some great weight have gone into consumption. Great quantities of half-breds, Irish demi-lustre wools, and Scotch black faced have been taken for America ; yet stocks across the Atlantic are also lighter than they have been for years. One of the first firms of wool merchants in the United States reports :—"The present stock of wool, including that owned by the mills, is only about one-third of the total at this date in 1899, when the quickening in prices which culminated in the boom of that year was just beginning, prices rising 38 per cent. between May and December. The boom of 1899 occurred with 612,000,000lb. of wool on hand as against stagnation now, with only 204,000,000lb." The stagnation referred to is due to the unwillingness of American users to buy at present advanced values, but prices will have to be paid in harmony with those ruling elsewhere. The outlook for the coming country sales is the best for several years back. One of the most remarkable features of the past few months has been the recovery of English wether wools ; relatively they are dearer than hogs. A year ago all wethers were a drug on the market ; they were at record low prices, and still no customers.

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Messrs. Hubbard Brothers and Co.'s circular on the American cotton positon, dated New York, June 9, lays stress on the fact that the condition of the new crop was still disappointing, and on the reselling of goods originally destined for China. The text of the circular is as follows :—"With the violent fluctuations from day to day, but one new factor is becoming visible, and that is that the condition of the new crop does not improve as the trade had expected from the poor condition as given by the Government on June 4. While the average of 74·1 as stated by the Department of Agriculture may be considered as extreme, yet, admitting that it be exaggerated 5 or even 7 points, it is still so low as to warrant the cool consideration of everyone in the trade. We do not consider that the report has had as yet any great effect on the market for the new crop, all attention being paid to the feature of its being late, and not to the possibility of another yield which may or may not exceed the consumption by a moderate amount. Unless we are assured of a crop of 11,500,000 bales, the spinners will be face to face with the problem of obtaining higher prices for their output in order to continue spinning on a profitable basis. Even 12,000,000 bales will not be considered too much to furnish the world with the much-needed reserve supplies. Of course trade must continue on its present expanded scale to permit consumption at the present rate. There is in the China trade indications of a falling off in the demand for that large market : in fact offers to resell here goods as yet unshipped have made on a lower basis than now asked by the American mills for their goods here. Outside of the demand from the shorts to cover their commitments in July, August, and September, speculation has yet remained away from the market and paid little attention to the poor crop advices. This passive attitude is due, we believe, to the unsettled labour troubles and the depression on the Stock Exchange, rather than to a failure to realise what another moderate crop would mean to the cotton trade.

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In view of the fact that, according to the latest mail advices from Georgetown, British Guiana, dated June 3, various rumours of a more or less sensational nature to the detriment of the gold and diamond mining industries of the colony have been circulating in Georgetown for some time past, it is satisfactory to learn at the same time that Mr. Fowler, the Commissioner of Lands and Mines in the colony, has emphatically denied that such adverse rumours have any justification. As regard the gold industry he has stated to an interviewer that the results this year have been decidedly better than those for the corresponding period last year, a very decided increase in the output having occurred. It is admitted that during April there was a backward tendency but this was solely on account of the heavy rainfall, which in many instances prevented any work from being done. The volume of gold produced, however, has since been swelling up again, and Mr. Fowler is convinced that it will go on increasing. There has been a very big rush for prospecting licences for the Barima and Arakaka districts. The applicants for these licences are diggers whose position resembles that of the old Australian miners.

(Concluded on page 6.)

## THE LIGHT LOAD-LINE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The Select Committee of the House of Lords having issued their Report on the matter of a Light Load line, I feel it due to those who labour on the high seas, and also, I may say, to those who employ them, that they should have some statement from me as to what attitude I am now disposed to adopt in regard to the proper and sufficient ballasting of our merchant ships. Though my colleagues of the Select Committee considered otherwise, the extensive Amendments to the Chairman's draft Report will amply illustrate the fact that, rather than being changed or weakened in any way, my views as to the necessity of a Light Load-line are greatly strengthened.

It is a peculiar coincidence that, conjointly with the issue of the Committee's Report we have the remarks of Mr. Justice Bucknill, who, in giving judgement against the s.s. "Darleydale" (in ballast) which collided with the barque "Carmel," said of the former vessel :—

"I supposed owners may send their ships to sea in such a condition as this vessel was in if they like to do so—if they like to imperil their own property and the lives of those on board—and I know of no law at present to prevent their doing so ; but this vessel was in a most dangerous condition, and every body on board her must have know it."

I think I had the right to hope that the representative of the Marine Department of the Board of Trade would have preserved strict impartiality in the matter, but, combined with the most stubborn and desperate opposition, I was astounded at the amount of animus and bias introduced into the evidence given by this witness, Consequently it is not a matter for surprise that facts were distorted—those in favour were either minimised or carefully ignored, and those against were magnified for all they were worth—irrevelant matter was introduced, and we were told that statistics proved a ship in ballast to be safer than one loaded !

It was the old story that statistics may be made to proved anything. I earnestly trust that all those who are interested in the subject—especially our seamen—will purchase the Blue Book issued by Messrs. Eyre and Spottiswoode, East Harding Street, London, and thoroughly sift and analyse the evidence, particularly that of the representative of the Board of Trade, and the Appendices produced by him. I venture to say they will stand a little examination.

We were told that during the eleven years ending 1902 ten sailing vessels and five steamers were found by Courts of Inquiry to have been insufficiently ballasted and yet the representative of the Merchant Service Guild produced proof which cannot be refuted by the representative of the Marine Department, as they were the Returns of the Board itself, that during the three years ending at the time of the sitting of the Select Committee there had been thirteen cases of insufficient ballast and there were two others touching upon the question of the shifting of ballast, a question which also came within the purview of the Committee.

Mr. Williams, ex-Chairman of the Liverpool Underwriters Association, giving evidence on behalf of that influential body, produced a list of accidents based on Board Trade returns happening in the last six years—eleven vessels being insufficiently ballasted, whilst in the remaining five it was a question of the ballast shifting. Also certain recommendations to shipmasters were issued by the Marine Mutual Insurance Associations of the United Kingdom in which the following pregnant sentence was brought to the notice of the Committee—"The fact of the serious and deplorable loss of life and property on ballast passages makes it desirables, etc." Surely these are people who know what they are talking about where accidents to ships are concerned ! The Board of Trade cannot contradict their own Returns—why were they not submitted as Mr. Moore and Mr. Williams put them ? Obviously because they told another story.

The Representative of the Marine Department of the board of Trade furnished the different Reports of Courts which have dealt with the matter of ballasting during the last eleven years. It was very convenient not to mention the bad case of the "Buckingham" which took place in the early part of this year, but why, may I ask, did he omit the Reports of Courts which investigated the accidents to the "Ethiopia," "Kaiwarra" (23 lives lost), "Ashmore," and "Kildona," happening within the last two or three years, where insufficient ballasting figured very strongly ? No doubt this also was convenient to the Board. Why, also, was it the case that the Board of Trade could not see their way to lay before the Committee the Special Reports of their Principal Officers upon the question of the insufficient ballasting of ships ? Is it because they would have proved valuable corroborative evidence of my case ?

There has never been any question that the Light Load-line would, any more than the Deep Load-line affect vessels of under 80 tons register—vide the Merchant Shipping Act. In Table C. No. 3 of the Appendix supplied by the representative of the Marine Department we, for instance, see casualities to vessels of 2, 4, 5, and 7 tons. It would be ridiculous to assume that such casualities have any bearing on the subject at issue. In this Table no less than twenty-five out of forty-five vessels are not affected, and it will be noticed that the "Zanetta" in ballast was in an unmanageable condition in bad weather, went ashore, but no formal investigation was ever held. In Table No. 4 we may strike out nineteen of the vessels as not being affected, and of the remainder we may observe that during the past eight months there were three vessels which were in an unmanageable condition, whilst in light trim, or 15 per cent. of the accidents were due to insufficient ballasting. From Table 5 of shaft failures, eliminating those vessels not affected, the proportion of shaft failures to ballasted vessels is at least 8 per cent. greater than to loaded vessels.

Much was said as to the difficulty in assigning a Light Load-line, but I am not going to believe that impossible until it has been properly gone into by a Committee of experts, as in the case of the Deep Load-line. I strongly recommended the appointment of such a committee, who would, if able to arrive at a solution of the problem, and not until then would I have the Light Load-line entered on the Statute book.

It is a matter of the keenest gratification that I have scored successes on two most material matters to the benefit of our seamen. In the concluding paragraph of the report of the Committee they "confidently rely upon the Board of Trade to use the powers already conferred upon them by Parliament to prevent improper or insufficient ballasting of ships." Heretofore the unfortunate master has been made the scapegoat for insufficient ballasting and his certificate has most unjustifiably been suspended ; in view of the paragraph to which I allude it seems to me that the responsibility is now fixed upon the Board of Trade for the prevention of improper or insufficient ballasting, and it is they and not the master who must be held responsible in future.

The other point is the accepting of my amendment by the Committee recommending Regulations for the securing of loose ballast, the dangers of the shifting of which are only too familiar to every mariner. The recommendation in itself shows that the Inquiry by the Committee was of no barren nature, and justifies to a considerable extent my agitation upon the whole question.

If you will allow me to do so, it is my desire to say that whilst I shall assist to the very utmost in nurturing the merchant service of this country—which is essentially a national service—it is my wish to see fairplay all round. It is due to the shipowners that the country should give them far more encouragement and assistance, and in turn, the shipowners should give far greater consideration to their employes.

Though the Report of the Select Committee on the Light Load-line has declared against me upon the most material point, I may say that I simply look upon it as a reverse—certainly not as a defeat. If any further evidence crops up such as we have had, where serious loss of life at sea has occurred—we have it on the authority of Board of Trade Inquiries ; what better proof I cannot imagine ! — I shall not fail to give the matter my attention, and as British shipowners declare that it is to their interests to see that their ships are sufficiently ballasted, I can not see that I am acting contrary to their interests by co-operating with them in this direction. The seamen assured of our nation may rest content with the fact that I will, so far as my humble powers allow, continue in my efforts towards minimising unnecessary risks to which they are subjected whilst pursuing their arduous calling.—yours &c.,

MUSKERRY.

Carlton Club, London, 24th June.

## BOMBAY CORPORATION.

### THE LATE MR. RAHIMTOOLA KHAIRAZ.

An ordinary monthly meeting of the Bombay Corporation was held yesterday afternoon in the Municipal Council Hall, Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram presiding.

The President said they had all heard with regret of the death of their colleague Mr. Rahimtoola Khairaz who had been on the Corporation for nearly fifteen years. It was very sad to think that in the course of the past few months three of the members had passed away from their midst. He thought they should postpone the meeting as a mark of respect to the memory of the deceased member.

Sir Bhalchundra Krishna moved: "That the Corporation record with regret the death on the 29th June, 1903, of their colleague, Mr. Rahimtoola Khairaz, who had been a councillor uninterruptedly for a period of fourteen years; that this meeting do adjourn as a mark of respect to the memory of the deceased; and that a copy of this resolution be forwarded to the family of the deceased with the expression of Corporation's sympathy in their bereavement."

The Hon. Mr. P. M. Mehta seconded the resolution, which was carried unanimously.

The Corporation then adjourned till Thursday afternoon.

## CRUSADE AGAINST COCAINE.

### AN UNSUCCESSFUL PROSECUTION.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Mr. Karsondas Chhabildas, Third Presidency Magistrate disposed of the case in which Inspector Cama, of the Abkari Department, charged Harjivan Jutha, a pan-seller in Kika Street, with selling cocaine without a licence on the 5th instant. Mr. Oliviera pleader appeared for the defence. The case for the prosecution was that on the day in question Mr. Cama gave two marked coins to a man named Kissan Bhagwan and sent him to the accused's shop to buy cocaine. He bought four packets of cocaine for four annas, and as he was coming back with the cocaine he was seized by Luxamon Shivram, p. c. 59. Mr. Cama went up at once and searched the accused's shop. He found no cocaine but recovered the marked coins from the accused's till. The defence was that Kissan purchased pan-pattis from the accuseds for a pice and a half and tendered a two-anna piece for that. He did not sell cocaine to Kissan, and only one two-anna piece was found from his till. The other two-anna piece was found from Kissan's pocket. His Worship in disposing of the case remarked that there was absolutely no independent evidence with regard to the cocaine except the evidence of Kissan Bhagwan who was unemployed, whose business was to supply cocaine to hack victoria drivers and who admittedly lived upon the bounty of one Jamna, a woman of low character. Being a cocaine supplier to victoriawallas he was a person whose evidence must be considered with a good deal of caution. Again as a person most interested in bringing about conviction he must be treated with certain amount of suspicion. His Worship was of opinion that it was not at all safe to convict a person in the presence of the evidence of a person like Kissan unless it was corroborated by some independent witness. As there was absolutely no such independent testimony and there were other suspicious circumstances disclosed in connection with the alleged sale by the accused, he must refuse to rely on the evidence of Kissan, on the contrary the evidence of Bapu Babaji p. c. 74 C clearly corroborated the defence raised by the accused. Again that evidence was substantiated by the witness Sherilar. His Worship further remarked that the circumstances disclosed in the evidence before him gave him reasons to treat Mr. Kama's evidence with certain amount of suspicion and disbelieve the evidence of Luximon. The only witness found very satisfactory and reliable was Bapu Babaji, p. c. 74 C, and as his evidence had found corroboration from the evidence of Sherilar, the Court accepted his evidence as the most important one and found the charge against the accused not proved. His Worship accordingly acquitted the accused.

## ALLEGED IMPROPER POSSESSION OF TITLE DEEDS.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Russell, presiding at the High Court yesterday, disposed of the suit brought by Hormusjee B. Khan against Joshi Shivshankar Gopaljee and K. B. Choksey, in which the plaintiff claimed to recover from the defendants the sum of Rs. 10,100 together with further interest on Rs. 8,000 from 23rd January last, and asked that in default of payment, the property situated at Koli village, Malad Taluka, might be sold; and the sale proceeds be ordered to be applied towards the payment of the claim; that a receiver might be appointed, etc. Mr. Davar and the Hon. Mr. Setalvad, instructed by Mr. M. R. Vakil, appeared for the plaintiff; and Mr. Jardine and Mr. Robertson, instructed by Messrs. Payne and Co. appeared for the first defendant; and Mr. Raikes and Mr. Stringman, instructed by Messrs. Unwalla and Pherozshah, appeared for the second defendant. The facts of the case have already been reported.

After some witnesses were examined, Mr. Jardine for the first defendant, said he could not carry his client's case any further. His lordship accordingly passed a decree in favour of the plaintiff for the amount claimed with costs, and appointed the plaintiff's attorney as a receiver to recover the amount of the decree by the sale of the property. The first defendant was ordered to indemnify the second defendant for the amount to be paid by him to the plaintiff and further to pay the second defendant's costs of the suit.

## THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m, yesterday give the following results:—

| Wards. | Plague. Attacks. | Plague. Deaths. | Deaths from all Causes. |
|---|---|---|---|
| A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade | 1 | 0 | 2 |
| B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri | 2 | 2 | 19 |
| C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada | 4 | 4 | 13 |
| D Khetwadi, Girgaum Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahaluxmi | 0 | 1 | 8 |
| E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada | 1 | 2 | 13 |
| F Parel, Sewree and Sion | 2 | 3 | 7 |
| G Mahim and Worli | 1 | 0 | 4 |
| Water Division | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Non-Resident and Unknown | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Hospitals | 0 | 0 | 4 |
| Total | 11 | 12 | 70 |
| Total plague deaths to date | 261,999 | 214,232 | |
| Same date last year | 2 | 1 | 95 |

Our Quetta correspondent telegraphs that there are rumours that eight out of eleven surveyors sent out from the Seistan Mission have died of thirst.

Cook in Reserve.—Reports come from Germany of a very ingenious contrivance or better, an invention for the purpose of preserving food of all description, and which we now bring to the special attention of our (lady) housekeepers. For this method of preserving food having proved itself so successful in the temperate European climates how very valuable it will be for our own warmer climates, so disastrous for keeping even small quantities of prepared food. With Mr. Weck's apparatus, to which we allude, you can preserve the most subtile cooked or otherwise prepared food, such as meat, game, poultry, fish, milk, fruit, and vegetables etc., so liable to be spoiled for any length of time. Cookery, formerly a trouble, is now a pleasure, for it is not necessary to cook for one day, you can cook in reserve. Housekeepers using Mr. Weck's apparatus, which involves little other expense besides the cost of purchase, saves not only time and trouble but much money, for in future there will be no food thrown away in the kitchen. We can strongly recommend our tradesmen to keep Mr. Weck's apparatus and thus assist house-keepers. With respect to the procuring of sample apparatus (ca. Mk. 27.—) complete printed rules, intending purchasers will please apply to any European export house or the firm of "Harder and de Voss, Homburg."

## FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

(Concluded from page 5.)

On some of the claims they are carrying on mining pure and simple, tunnelling their shafts and working them, and burrowing into the sides of hills and bringing out a large amount of gold, but all with primitive methods. No machinery has been brought into the colony for the gold industry, with the exception of the Omia hydraulic plant set up last year. The miners pick out the quartz and brush it with hammers. One reason why more elaborate methods have not yet been adopted is that everybody is waiting to see the result of the Barima Mining Development Syndicate's scheme. Should this prove satisfactory, there are a considerable number of holdings in the neighbourhood which can be similarly worked. The Omia hydraulic plant has proved a success, 2,974 ounces of gold having been obtained since September last—that is, in eight months—from operation on six acres of land. Mr. Fowler is of opinion, however, that, taking the gold districts generally, the gold industry in British Guiana will in future be mainly confined to alluvial washing.

The diamond-mining industry in British Guiana is regarded by Mr. Fowler as justifying great expectations. There have lately been some good finds, he points out, and a very different kind of stone is now being sent down compared with that received last year. The exports are less than last year, but this fact is easily explained. The Massaruni Company, which sent down large quantities of diamonds last year, practically suspended all work in order to put up their new machinery. All their energies during the past eight or nine months have been concentrated on that work. Another cause of decrease was the closing down of all the placers worked by Armeny and Fogel, in consequence of a lawsuit. But, this fact apart, excellent stones are being sent down—much better than last year. The Henry Diamond Syndicate, for instance, have found some very fine diamonds, and the old British Guiana Diamond Syndicate have also been fortunate with their finds. There is a popular idea that a royalty is paid on diamonds found, but this is erroneous. Mr. Fowler explains that anyone working a claim pays 100 dos. down—not annually, but once for all,—and after that 20c. per acre for each acre he works. He can take out £1,000,000 worth of diamonds, but he pays no more than this initial 100 dos. and the 20c. acreage charge. Prospectors finding diamonds pay a charge of one-tenth of the value of the diamonds; that is the only payment in the nature of a royalty, and it is only levied on prospectors. Applications for licences for diamond prospecting are not increasing, but this is explained satisfactorily by the fact that there was a tremendous rush in 1901 and last year, and that practically all the known prospectable land has been taken up. For instance, the Massaruni Syndicate have over 6,000 acres, the British Guiana Syndicate have over 2,000 acres, and the Hatton Garden Diamond Syndicate have over 1,000 acres. It is more than likely, however, that the area of prospection will be widely extended, as the diamond industry is attracting the notice of people at home to a tremendous extent.

The River Plate mail has brought advices from Buenos Ayres, dated May 31. "The political and commercial affairs of the nation," the Buenos Ayres "Standard" remarks, "have during the week under review been almost paralysed, at first by the festivities in honour of the Chilian delegates, then by the celebration of the national anniversary, and, finally, by the wet weather. Our foreign readers may, perhaps, fail to understand why a few showers of rain should interfere with the course of politics, but such is the fact in this country, where the legislators feel indisposed for work except when the sun shines, and even then avail themselves of slight excuses to escape from it. Consequently neither Chamber of Congress has held a sitting for more than a week, nor will they resume business till after the Chilian visitors have taken their departures. Our distinguished visitors must be highly gratified with the cordial reception that has been given to them by the people of this city, whose numbers have been largely augmented by the arrival of a multitude of country cousins." One expectation, based on the apparent re-establishment of friendly relations between Chili and Argentina, would appear to be the promotion of arrangements for the completion of the Chilian portion of the Transandine Railway. This completion, it is urged, would be the most effectual means of promoting intercourse and commerce between the two peoples. The closing of Argentine ports to the exportation of live stock has caused, according to this authority, a slight fall in the prices of the cattle and sheep bought by the freezing companies, which, it is reported, have agreed among themselves to fix limits for the prices of animals.

The rains which have visited the middle and New England States during the past week, remarks the New York "Commercial and Financial Chronicle" of June 13, have been of incalculable benefit. Crops in those sections do not attract the attention in Wall-street that the agricultural products of the other States do, because railroad traffic, as a whole, is affected to only a small extent by them. But on this occasion the drought lasted fifty days in the larger part of the States mentioned and longer in some section, until the hay crop had been destroyed, pastures had dried up, the growth of grains and of all food products had been arrested, even seed planted failing to germinate, and until fodder had become so short that provision for the feeding of cows and other cattle was reported to be a serious undertaking. Fortunately the drought occurred so early in the season that the harm done was not irreparable. That is to say, it was not too late when the rains came to recover the greater part of the loss except of the hay crop. There is time yet for vegetables to be secured, a corn crop to be raised, the harm done to wheat and oats to be in considerable part repaired, cornstalks, fodder corn, Hungarian grass, &c. for cattle to be grown. Altogether, concludes the New York authority, the change in the agricultural condition since the rains, from the prospects of a few days previous, "furnishes a stronger contrast from extreme discouragement to a fairly cheerful outlook than it has ever before been our privilege to record.

In response to inquiries from American firms interested in the silk trade, the United States Consul at Beyrout supplies information on changes which have been going on for some time in the raw silk industry of Syria. The business of the larger producers has been declining for some time as a consequence of impaired seed, variable, weather, and the higher cost of labour. It does not appear, however, that the industry as a whole is going back. The great estates are being extensively subdivided and the number of small independent silk-growers is increasing. No statistics exist of the extent of the industry in Syria, but the Consul estimates the number of mulberry trees at 40,000,000, covering about 40,000 acres of land. The trees produce two crops of leaves per annum. That of the spring is used for feeding silkworms, and the autumn one for sheep and cattle. The silk season lasts about two months. After disposing of his cocoons the farmer engages in other agricultural pursuits or takes employment for wages in the reeling factories. There are in Syria about 175 of these establishments, having altogether about 10,000 wheels. Years ago Syrian farmers produced their own silkworm eggs, but they now buy them largely from France and Italy. A cross-breed, half Japanese, half Corsican, is now undergoing experiment, and if it should be widely introduced, it will probably to some extent, alter the colour of Syrian silk, since the Japanese worms yield a white material.

The Spanish Government have taken up warmly the project to make Cadiz a port of embarkation for India just as Brindisi serves for the Indian post and passenger traffic from the west and south of Europe. Spain, moreover, is willing to make the requisite alterations in the train service between Madrid and Cadiz.

The plan of the Portuguese Government to organise a monthly steamer service from Lisbon to the Portuguese possessions in West and East Africa, touching at St. Thome, Loanda, Lorenzo, Marques, Ceira and Mozambique, by granting a subsidy to a Steamship Company was recently announced. The monthly sailings will shortly commence.

## CRICKET.

### P. W. D. vs. WILLIM WATSON C. C.

The match between the P. W. D. C. C. and the William Watson C. C. played on Saturday at the Marine Lines, resulted in a victory for the former team by 9 runs. The following were the scores:—

P. W. D. C. C.

| | |
|---|---|
| Mr R Hogan, c and b Braganza | 40 |
| Mr J Stanley, c and b D'Souza | 0 |
| Mr W Hogan, l-b-w D'Souza | 8 |
| Mr R C T Scovell,, b D'Souza | 0 |
| Mr D Serval, b Braganza | 5 |
| Mr Haines, c Pinto b Pinto | 4 |
| Mr A F Theadore, b out De Souza | 13 |
| Mr R Oliver, b out Braganza | 14 |
| Mr A Alimo, b out Braganza | 0 |
| Mr Dayanath, b out Braganza | 0 |
| Mr D Valladares not out | 0 |
| Extra | 1 |
| Total | 83 |

WILLIAM WATSON C. C.

| | |
|---|---|
| Mr L D'Souza, c Stanley, b Oliver | 0 |
| Mr C N Baptista, C W Hogan, b Oliver | 1 |
| Mr D Nicholas, st out b Servai | 1 |
| Mr A D Silva, c W Hogan, b R Hogan | 30 |
| Mr A M Tadman, c Scovell, b Servai | 0 |
| Mr J B Braganza, c Servai, b Servai | 2 |
| Mr G E T Jones, b out R Hogan | 11 |
| Mr D Pinto, c Stanley, b Scovell | 4 |
| Mr J Mathees, c Hogan, b Hogan | 7 |
| Mr C Westermann, not out | 2 |
| Mr C D Gama, b out b Servai | 7 |
| Extras | 9 |
| Total | 74 |

### YOUNG HINDU C. C. VS. WILSON COLLEGE C. C.

This match was played on the Esplanade on Saturday. The following are the scores:—

Y. H. C. C.

| | |
|---|---|
| Mr V V Talpade, b Shaik | 5 |
| Mr R D Pai, b Shaik | 0 |
| Mr W B Kirtikar, b Routh | 49 |
| Mr V B Chowbal, c Hiraji, b Routh | 0 |
| Mr M B Deo, b Shaik | 4 |
| Mr Dewoolkar, c and b Shaik | 2 |
| Mr A S Aroor, c and b Shaik | 9 |
| Mr D B Moolky, c Dala, b Routh | 4 |
| Mr S G Pathare, b Shaik | 0 |
| Mr Jogleker, not out | 23 |
| Mr V D Pai To bat | 0 |
| Extras | 8 |
| Total (for 9 wkts) | 95 |

WILSON COLLEGE C. C.

| | |
|---|---|
| Mr Desai, c Deo, b Kirtikar | 4 |
| Mr Dave, c Chowbal, b Deo | 0 |
| Mr Mangimalane, b Deo | 15 |
| Mr Kulkarni, c Dewoolkar, b Kirtikar | 5 |
| Mr Barucha, c Deo, b Kirtikar | 0 |
| Mr Route, not out | 2 |
| Mr Hiraji, l-b-w, l-b-w, b Kirtikar | 0 |
| Mr Dala, c K D Pai, b Kirtikar | 0 |
| Shaik<br>Chakranarayen<br>Substitute | Did not bat |
| Extras | 2 |
| Total | 28 |

### HINDU GAMKHANA vs. Y. M. C. A.

The above match was played on the Hindu Gymkhana ground on Saturday and resulted in a win for the Hindu Gymkhana by six runs and five wickets. Scores:—

Y. M. C. A.

| | |
|---|---|
| Mr Phillips, c Shete, b Mehta | 16 |
| Mr Nash, l-b-w, Bhataodeker | 0 |
| Mr Stephens, b Bhataodeker | 3 |
| Mr George, b Prabhaker | 27 |
| Mr Clark, c Deshmukh, b Parshottam | 10 |
| Mr Cody, c Bhataodeker, b Prabhaker | 2 |
| Mr Gay, run out | 3 |
| Mr Lee, b Prabhaker | 1 |
| Mr Peyton, c Prabhaker, b Mehta | 15 |
| Mr Shepherd, not out | 14 |
| Mr Fido, b Bhataodeker | 2 |
| Extras | 7 |
| Total | 100 |

HINDU GYMKHANA.

| | |
|---|---|
| Mr Parshottam, c Lee, b Phillips | 32 |
| Mr Deshmukh, b Stephens | 6 |
| Mr C V Mehta, played in, b Stephens | 0 |
| Mr M D Pai, l-b w, b Nash | 32 |
| Mr S D Thakur, c Shephard, b Clerk | 6 |
| Mr W G Shete, not out | 20 |
| Mr Prabhaker, not out | 6 |
| Mr Bhataodeker<br>Mr G E Khote<br>Mr B V Shinker<br>Mr P N Dandeker | To bat |
| Extras | 4 |
| Total (for 5 wkts) | 106 |

## A TRUE STORY.

England is a long way off and fifty-three years is rather far in the past; still there are a few people among us able to recall what the old country was like in 1850, the year of the incident to be related.

At that time there lived in a detached cottage near an English cathedral city a very eccentric bachelor. He had formerly been wealthy; but having dissipated the greater part of his fortune, he went to the other extreme, and not only became a teetotaller but almost denied himself the necessaries of life. For years he kept himself a prisoner in his cottage, his only companions being two ferocious bull dogs named Beer and Whisky.

Two tramps, who chanced to hear that this singular recluse was very well off, and that he was never without beer and whisky, resolved to rob him. Accordingly they one night broke into the lonely man's cottage, and immediately discovered that the Beer and Whisky therein were of quite different brands than they had expected to find. One of the tramps fleeing in mad terror from the dogs, fell into a mill stream and was drowned. His companion, badly bitten, just managed to climb a tall fence; but fell over it and fractured his skull, so that he died the next day.

The incident caused much excitement at the time, and it had scarcely subsided when the local shopkeeper reported that the only answer he could obtain to his knocking was the growls of Beer and Whisky; whereupon the police broke into the cottage and discovered the old man—dead. The inquest was remarkable for a dispute which it occasioned between two doctors. One maintained that death was the result of fright at the recent attempted robbery; the other, that deceased died from chronic indigestion brought about by improper diet and want of exercise, he not having been outside his cottage for eighteen years. The discussion was taken up by the giants of the medical profession and ably debated, the conclusion reached being that indigestion is a disease arising from infinitely numerous causes, and itself productive of complaints hardly less numerous. But it was not then known (as it has been now for thirty-five years) that indigestion has one sure cure, viz., Seigel's Syrup.

Mr. H. C. Blackie of Post Office Chambers, Auckland, N. Z., has not kept within his house for eighteen years. On the contrary, he is a traveller and knows the world well. Writing on 16th March 1903, Mr. Blackie observes: "For years I was a martyr to indigestion and flatulence. Wind used to press on the valve of my heart to such an alarming degree that on two occasions I fainted on the platform when publicly speaking. Dietary and medicinal treatment failed utterly until, on the recommendation of a Professor at the Working Men's College, Melbourne, I tried Mother Seigel's Syrup. By taking it regularly after each meal, I very soon found relief and have ever since been able to enjoy all foods without inconvenience. My cure was effected about four years ago, when I had consumed from six to eight bottles; but one bottle was sufficient to afford me relief. I have never ceased to praise the virtues of Seigel's Syrup in the Colonies I visit as commercial traveller, merely in gratitude for the great benefit derived from it—for I have no business connection whatever with its proprietors. What I now say is quite unsolicited. Certainly there is no other such potent and easy remedy for all forms of indigestion." Such is the testimony of an intelligent and experienced man. Of indigestion it may be said, as was said of fame, some inherit it, some achieve it and some have it thrust upon them (as in the case of persons compelled to lead a sedentary life) but all may eradicate it by following the example of Mr Blackie.

The connection of Port Said by a double line of railway with the system of the Nile Delta which will be very soon an accomplished fact, suggests in some quarters, that this town will become the rival of Alexandria as a commercial port. Even if a harbour were constructed at Port Said, it is hardly likely that Alexandria would lose any of its commercial importance as the centre of the Egyptian export and import trade.

In Peru there is but one paper factory, that near Lima, so that Peru offers a fine field to paper-merchants for profitable trade. There is not even raw material in the country for the manufacture of the better sort of paper. The Peruvian Government is trying to induce capitalists to start factories for the making of packing and other common kinds. Nevertheless, for a long time to come Peru will be a market for all sorts of paper.

## WINDSOR CASTLE BALL.

### SCENES OF DAZZLING SPLENDOUR.

The ball given by the King and Queen at Windsor Castle on June 19th, outshone in splendour any royal function of recent years.

There were eight hundred guests, and the superb state apartments, fragrant with a regal wealth of the choicest hot-house blooms, decked with rare foliage, and crowded with rank and beauty, presented a spectacle of unrivalled magnificence.

The ball was held in the Waterloo Chamber, the noble apartment which contains the portraits—painted by Sir Thomas Lawrence for King George IV.—of then reigning sovereigns of Europe, and others, of some of the eminent statesmen and warriors conspicuous in the stirring times of 1813, 1814, and 1815.

At ten o'clock punctually carriages began to drive up the steep hill to the Castle, and by eleven the whole road was blocked with carriages. Guests who approached along Surly Hall-road had the greatest difficulty in reaching the Castle, their carriages being up to the axles in water.

The guests assembled at 10.30 in the grand reception-room, a spacious apartment ornamented in the style of Louis XV., the walls of which are embellished by some fine specimens of Gobelin tapestry representing the story of Jason and Medea.

Their Majesties entertained a large company at dinner in the grand dining-room, the band of the 1st Life Guards providing music, and just before the hour fixed for the commencing dance their Majesties appeared in the ball-room, accompanied by Princess Victoria, the Prince and Princess of Wales, the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, Prince and Princess Christian, Princess Henry of Battenberg, Prince Albert of Schleswig-Holstein, Princessess Victoria and Louise of Schleswing-Holstein, and their Serene Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Teck, attended by the equerries, the ladies in waiting, and the members of the Royal Household of the King and Queen and of the household of the Prince and Princess of Wales.

The programme consisted of sixteen waltzes and quadrilles, the former being played by Herr Gottlieb's band and the latter by the band of the Scots Guards, under Mr. F. W. Wood.

The Queen herself headed the list of beautiful women wearing superb ornaments. Her diamond crown was one of the daintiest there, and her collar of pearls and diamonds, with rows and rows of pearls round her neck, falling below her waist, included some of the most valuable jewels worn last night.

The Princess of Wales too had some magnificent diamonds, while all the royalties, including Princess Victoria and Princess Christian and Princess Victoria of Schleswing-Holstein wore a wealth of precious stones.

Many of the loveliest women at the ball were included in the Castle house party. The Duchess of Portland who attended Ascot on Tuesday and Thursday with her Majesty, looked like a young empress in a soft creation of cream tulle, lightly sewn with green ribbons, which matched perfectly her magnificent parure of emeralds.

The Duchess of Marlborough was another noticeable figure among the house party on account of her slender height, which was accentuated by her high pearl-tipped tiara; while Lady Yarborough wore magnificent diamonds with a maize-coloured gown beautified with sprays of pale pink roses.

The Duke and Duchess of Devonshire were, of course, present the Duke in Court dress, and like everyone there, wearing his Orders on his breast; while the Duchess looked very stately in white satin embroidered heavily in gold thread which with her fine diamond crown and necklace had quite a gorgeous effect.

Lady Howe, who has been with the royal party all the week, was very noticeable in a dress of cerise chiffon, covered with embroideries of the same tints. A splendid diamond sun blazed in her dark hair, and round her neck was her famous pearl necklace.

A group of pretty women included Lady Essex—one of the many Americans present at the ball—who wore a dress of ivory lace encrusted with jewels; Mrs. George Keppel, in a dress of black jet, beautifully embroidered in cream lace; Lady Feo Sturt, whose dress of peach-coloured satin-worked with peacock's feathers, was most effective, and Lady Maud Warrender, who has been one of the guests of the Prince and Princess of Wales at Frogmore, and who wore white over pale pink, with iridescent embroideries and pearls.

Lady Colebrooke was another of the very pretty women present, and was dressed in pale blue with silver embroideries, with a diamond tiara in her hair. Lady Dufferin, too, looked well in a wonderful dress of painted chiffon. Some of the finest emeralds were worn by Lady Carnarvon.

Lady de Trafford wore white satin with the loveliest of old lace; Lady Pembroke was in a dress of briar-rose brocade, picked out in pale green, with trails of damask roses; and Lady Norreys, in pink tulle, all worked in pink embroideries, looked as pretty as anyone there.

Mrs. Hwfa Williams had a peculiar dress of brown chiffon, painted in yellow roses; Lady Galway wore emerald green net, embroidered in chenille of the same colour, and her beautiful feather-patterned diamond crown; and Lady Hillingdon, like several others present, was attired in pink crepe de Chine.

Other guests included Princess Hatzfeldt, who wore her magnificent diamond tiara; Lady Cunard, in a robe all cream-colour, with a lovely diamond necklace and pearls; Mrs. Harcourt Powell, who was in grey chiffon, worked with sequins and Mrs. Miller Mundy in orange velvet.

Mrs. Julius Wernher had some of her lovely diamonds, with a dress of real lace which fell over an under-skirt of pale blue satin; Mrs. Avery's dress, was of jewelled white lace and Mrs. Lionel Boiteci had a handsome gown of jet-embroidered tulle with silver ribbons winding over the skirt.

Among the girls present were Lady Marjorie Greville, who was with her mother Lady Warwick Miss Diana Sturt (Lady Feo Sturt's daughter, in pale blue over cloth of silver, with a large silver lily on one shoulder; the Ladies Acheson, and Miss Beryl Churchill, who was with her mother. Lady Edward Churchill.

Supper was served in St. George's Hall, the ceiling of which is decorated with emblazoned Arms of the Knights of the Garter. There were twenty-nine tables set about the room, and in the centre was a large table at which sat the King and Queen, the Prince and Princess of Wales, and other members of the Royal Family and a few specially favoured guests numbering thirty.

After supper dancing was continued until two o'clock. A special train conveyed many of the guests back to London.

## PIRATE HUNTING NEAR CANTON.

### WEALTHY CHINESE THE PREY OF RIVER THIEVES.

Canton, June 9.—The Callao has gone off hunting pirates and abductors. Last week several Chinese were seized on board a steam launch that was bound for Heung Shan and carried away by pirates and are now held for a ransom. Among them is one who happens to be one of Uncle Sam's proteges. There were five different piracies in the course of one week in the same section. The old story holds in these cases, pirates among the passengers, a sudden hold up according to arrangement, numerous snake boats with a score or more of pirates, terrified passengers who are robbed of all that can be taken away easily,—in the particular case referred to above silver to the value of about dols. 3,000 being secured and in this last case several wealthy Chinese taken away to be held until several thousand more dollars are paid. A military officer, stated that a notorious robber chief lived in the village next to where his troops were stationed. The chief is known as 'Knotty Stick' and has repeatedly abducted children of weathly people and held them until the ransom was paid. The place is in Shun Tak district, only six or seven hours by steam launch from Canton. He is an unlucky wretch who amasses wealth in China, for he becomes the prey not only of the officials, but of robbers as well, and can expect little sympathy and help from his less fortunate neighbours. Something more radical than the running about of a few foreign river boats must be done if the country is to be rid of the numerous robbers and pirates. The captains of gunboats, have, without exception, said that they could do nothing except temporarily to scare the robbers away from where they chanced to stop. They have no means of chasing and capturing them.—"China Mail."

With reference to the two crore loan recently announced a press communique issued to-day, states that the Government of India have decided not to exercise this year the right reserved to them to declare beforehand the minimum rate at which tenders will be accepted. The minimum rate will be recorded in a sealed cover, and will not be declared unless some tender is rejected only because it is below the recorded minimum.

Advice to Mothers!—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain and the little cherub awakes as "bright as a button." It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

## THE SOMALILAND CAMPAIGN.

### DEATH OF AN OFFICER.

Bohotle, Friday.—Major Rowlands, of the 2nd Battalion King's African Rifles, has succumbed to the wounds received in Major Gough's engagement at Daratoleh in April. He was buried on the 17th inst. with military honours.

Major Jackson commands the detachment of the Hampshire Regiment which has been ordered up from Aden.

A guard of sixteen Yaos camped at a water hole had an encounter with 200 horsemen, but kept them off until the fall of night. The Yaos then buried their spare ammunition and stores, slipped through the enemy's lines under cover of the darkness, and reached Damot. Anxiety is felt for the safety of Damot, but two Somalis who arrived here on Saturday reported that all was well there.—Reuter.

NEWS OF GENERAL MANNING'S COLUMN.

The following despatch from Colonel Swann, dated Bohotle, June 17, to the Secretary of State for War was issued by the War Office on Friday:—

In reply to your telegram of June 14, between May 13 and June 11 thirty-six British officers and 937 men of Manning's force have reached Bohotle, of whom the burghers have sailed.

No news from Manning since June 13, but deserters state that no attack has been made.

The Mullah is reported to be at Edmaado, sixty miles east-north-east of Damot, and the result of a reconnaissance to south-east and south-west shows that his live stock passed on Damot road, thirty-seven miles from here under cover of the bulk of his mounted troops, the remainder of troops, being within supporting distance.

One battalion of infantry could be usefully employed.

The War Office states that 300 men of the Hampshire Regiment were to leave Aden for Berbera on Friday and will be followed at once by the native troops and the necessary transport.

"HEAPS MORE REINFORCEMENTS REQUIRED."

A despatch from the "Daily Telegraph's" correspondent, dated Bohotle, Monday week, says:—"We have had a most lively week. Almost the whole of the Mullha's army streamed past between that place and Damot, raiding our camels and those at Damot, and causing scares and excitement, which lasted for days.

The garrison at Bohotle, which place must be held at all costs, is not strong enough to go out, and we have no adequate mounted force. The enemy have already started raiding in the Nogal Valley.

Rumours are current to the effect that a large force of the enemy is to the south of Bohotle watching an opportunity to pounce down upon it if the garrison is weakened, and also that another large force is to the south of Damot waiting for the Obbia force to roll by, when they will attack. Things will have to be greatly changed, and heaps more reinforcements are required."

## CUNARD RETALIATION.

### PREPARING FOR SHIPPING RATE WAR.

The Cunard Company will issue a new sailing list on July 1, and it is probable that the present minimum saloon rate on their steamers Umbria and Etruria will be reduced, and that the rate war will commence first on this side of the Atlantic.

The company complain that these two steamers have been handicapped in their Saturday sailings by the White Star Company running their new steamers on Fridays at a lower rate under the plea that they were not fast vessels.

The Allan Line and the Cunard, the only British lines remaining in the Atlantic service, have come to an agreement, whereby passengers can go out to New York by the Cunard and return from Montreal or Quebec by the Allan Line, or vice-versa.

There has been considerable comment in Liverpool shipping circles concerning the announcement that the distinguished party from the Houses of Parliament, who are going across the Atlantic in August, will travel in steamers belonging to the American Trust instead of British vessels. The tourists will go out by the Dominion Line to Montreal, and return from New York by the American Line.

Colonel Frank Walker, one of the shareholders in the Cunard Company, in an interview with an "Express" representative at Liverpool yesterday, said, "Shipping people in this city and all stockholders in the company believe thoroughly in the management and business methods of the Cunard officials.

"With regard to the proposed new fast steamers, the giving out of the contracts is an important matter, involving as it does a gigantic outlay of money, so that the directors are quite right in taking time before giving their decision, especially when shipping is in the low state it is at present.

"The latest addition to the Cunard fleet, the Carpathian, which carries second and third class passengers only, in addition to her large cargo capacity, has proved a great success, and it is a question as to whether vessels of her class are not better for the shareholders' pockets than money-burners like the German steamer Deutsch-land."

It is generally understood in shipping circles that the Cunard Company will not alter their second and third class passenger rate; at least not at present. The minimum saloon fare cannot be cut lower than £10 because the Board of Trade stipulate that all persons paying less than that sum for passage across the atlantic are to be classed as emigrants.

For this reason the bill of fare is always printed on the second cabin ticket, and the passengers have to go on board the steamer with the emigrants or steerage, as they are called, and pass the doctor before sailing. In the newer steamers, like the Oceanic, Lucania, and Campania, the second-class fares for choice cabins run as high as £14, and those paying £10 or over are permitted to go on board with saloon passengers.

The Atlantic Conference, which is an institution supported by the various companies as a means of communicating with the steamship agents, is not affected by the recent notice, as it has nothing to do with rates, and the the Cunard will continue to pay its share as usual.—"Express" June 24th.

## LOST GOLF BALLS.

### ECCENTRIC PRIVILEGE GIVEN TO CADDIES.

The Richmond magistrates have had a case before them which illustrated a not infrequent incident of golf. A dismissed caddie was charged with stealing a golf ball, which he had fished from an aquatic hazard on the Mid-Surrey golf course.

The caddie master, Mr. Spoonski—a name which shows the area of golf to be extending—explained, to the amazement of the Bench, that caddies were allowed to sell to professionals balls they found on the ground as part of their remuneration.

The prisoner was bound over under the First Offenders' Act.

The caddie master's explanation was correct. That is the law of the game from St. Andrews to Seaford, where the Speaker of the House of Commons lost a few costly Haskel balls during Whitsuntide.

When a golfer loses a ball—by no means a rare occurrence—and his caddie finds it after the ball is given up for lost—as the caddie very often does, the caddie calmly pockets it, and then disposes of it to the professional at a fixed price. The professional may boil it down for his mould of "remades," or play with it, as he pleases.

Fishing in ponds that lie readily for bad drives is the caddies' constant occupation when golfers are scarce.

## FOUR AT A BIRTH.

### UNUSUAL DOMESTIC EVENT IN GLASGOW.

Mrs. Collingan, the wife of a steel polisher, living at Bridgeton, Glasgow, has just given birth to four girls.

The mother is only twenty-eight years of age, and has been married five years. She first had twins, then singles, and lastly these quadruplets, who, however, did not survive.

Instances of four children at a birth are exceedingly rare, and only two cases are on record where this number has been exceeded.

On September 3, 1784, a woman of Konigsberg gave birth to quintuplets, and in October 1800, the wife of Nelson, a tailor of Oxford Market, London, had five children at a birth.

It is usual for the Sovereign to pay "King's Bounty" to poor women who give birth to three or more living children at one time.

About 200 years ago, there was a tax on the birth of children. A tax of £30, for instance, was exacted on the birth of a duke's son and 2s. on the birth of a common person."

## BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

For health, beauty, and luxury, use the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, which, Lady Constance Howard writes, is "pleasant to use, and whitens, and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill, and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning.—When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, see that name and figure head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by all Chemists, Grocers, &c.

## HERE, THERE, AND EVERY WHERE.

It is a pretty lesson in optimism that while the world at large is bewailing the continuance of a rainstorm, some people (other than those who keep ducks or sell umbrellas) are still found to rejoice in the excess. For seven or eight years the Midland and some of the Eastern counties, says 'The Country Gentleman," have been steadily drying up. Many of the beautiful old churches that lie along the valley of the Nene, near the Huntingdonshire and Lincolnshire fens, and along the junction lines of Northamptonshire and Huntingdonshire, have been showing alarming signs of splitting, and in very few cases have the engineers been able to arrest the harm. After the third or fourth year of drought the marl of the subsoil began to shrink, and the effect was at once seen in cracks in the walls, which in some cases threatened actually to split the churches in two. To redress the balance nothing would have been of any use but such an amount of rain as would restore the quality of the clay and marl. It has come, and many buildings, old farm homes as well as churches, will be saved.

Cardinal Vaughan was the eldest of the thirteen children of Colonel Vaughan, of Courtfield, Monmouthshire, where his family had lived for more than two centuries. The Vaughans, are a very ancient family of Welsh extraction, and throughout persistently adhered to the old faith in spite of the penal laws. Two of its members fought at Culloden, and subsequently entered the Spanish service, one of them, Richard Vaughan, marrying a Spanish lady, from whom the Cardinal was descended. The Vaughans intermarried much with the Welds, Blundells and other old Roman Catholic families, and the Cardinal's paternal grandmother was a daughter of the first Earl of Kenmare. The ecclesiastical record of the last two generations of the family is remarkable. All three of Colonel Vaughan's brothers took holy orders—one becoming Bishop of Plymouth—and two of his sisters were nuns. Of his own eight sons, six became priests—one being the late Archbishop of Sydney, and four out of five daughers nuns.

It is the belief of most people that cock-fighting is now perfectly extinct in England, although game-cocks are large and wicked enough to follow their natural instinct and kill each other if they have the opportunity. Cock-fighting, they will say, has been abolished by Act of Parliament, and consequently can no longer exist, and two bits of pointed steel wire, with the ring of metal and a small piece of leather by which they are attached to the leg of the bird, were purchased the other day for large sums as mere curiosities to be placed in cabinets. But those who are behind the scenes (says the "Field") know that a very large number of fighting-cocks are bred in this country yearly, for the purpose of allowing them to follow the instincts implanted in them by Nature for a wise purpose.

Continuing the list of curious parallels which the new claimant to the dukedom of Portland alleges to have existed between the fifth Duke of Portland and Mr. Druce, the "Express" gives some facts about the mania for wigs which is said to have been common to both men. A representative has had an interview with the perruquier, who, for about twelve years, was in constant attendance on the fifth Duke. He was in the fifties foreman wigmaker of the firm of Truefitt, in Burlington-arcade, and he was the only person with whom the Duke, would conduct business. The first time I ever saw the Duke, this gentleman stated, was about the year 1850. I was sent round to Cavendish House by Mr. Truefitt to supply the Duke with a new wig. These he was perpetually ordering. There was a small wicket window on each side of the front door. When I rang the bell, I noticed that a very old butler was peering at me through the glass. At last, after a tremendous lot of unbolting, the door was opened, and I was admitted to the house and conducted up-stairs to a room about twenty feet square. The walls were honeycombed with pigeon holes, and each of these contained a wig. There must have been at least 500 or 600 of them.

Lord Kitchener's Order to the British Army in India is another instance of his solicitude for the moral well-being of the Army. He has also, it is said, instituted a system under which the heads of Army departments at headquarters meet once a week to discuss military questions which require consideration (writes Captain Owen Wheeler in "The King and his Navy and Army"). Presumably this is a modification of the old arrangement under which each departmental head had a special day in the week, known as "Schedule Day," on which he submitted to the Commander-in-Chief all questions in which the latter's sanction was required. The new step is obviously a step in advance, for it provides a convenient platform on which a number of subjects more or less common to all the departments can be effectively and rapidly dealt with. The more distinct one department is kept from another, the greater tendency there will always be to over-elaboration and loss of time not to speak of the risk of clashing schemes.

In view of the opening of the Royal Agricultural Show at Park Royal, it is interesting to notice the rapid growth of the show system. It is doubtless to the old fairs and festivals, as the "Live Stock Journal" remarks, that the idea of the agricultural show is to be traced. One of the earliest shows of which record exists is one organised on somewhat modest lines in 1750. Before that date, however, it was usual to have competitions for live stock at some of the old-established fairs, and sweepstakes for the best specimens of the various breeds and for the best collections were not uncommon. Another occasion for friendly rivalry was afforded by the annual sheep shearings, notably, at Holkham, where the meetings, begun in 1778, became of national importance. A feature of these meetings was that the afternoons were given up to speeches and discussions on agricultural subjects. Similar shows were established by many of the large landowners in different parts of the country.

It is not until we come to 1798, the year in which the Smithfield Club was founded, that we find the plan for holding a large show outlined. Then follows the Royal Agricultural Society of England in 1838. The societies which existed before these famous bodies were established do not appear to have intended the show feature to become prominent, the plan in view being to effect improvement by local competitors for premiums. In the charter granted by George II. to the Royal Dublin Society, the oldest of the leading agricultural societies in the United Kingdom, there is little idea that the establishment of shows would form the principal means of giving effect to the desire for improvement.

Among the replies received by the late Major Pond regarding lecture tours was the following from Mr. Rudyard Kipling:—

"I am much obliged by your letter, but I can't say that I can see my way to the entertainment you propose. There is such a thing as paying one hundred and twenty-five cents for a dollar; and, though I suppose there is money in the lecturing business, it seems to me that the bother, the fuss, the being at everybody's beck and call, the night journeys, and so on, make it very dear. I've seen a few men who've lived through the fight, but they did not look happy. I might do it as soon as I had two mortgages on my house, a lien on the horses, and a bill of sale on the furniture, and writer's cramp in both hands; but at present, I'm busy and contented to go on with the regular writing business."

The bitterest sarcasm on the Servian situation, was made by an Englishman who has a smattering of the language (says a writer in the "Daily Express"). In the park there was a notice stating that something or other was strictly forbidden. I asked him what it was, (So far as I can make out,) he replied (it says, 'You are strictly forbidden to kill kings in the park. There is a Kodak specially provided for the purpose.'"

The Rev. J. P. Bacon-Phillips writes under date June 19 from Crowhurst Rectory, Sussex:—"Passengers by rail to London and Brighton from Hastings at the present time may see an act of gross vandalism within about a mile of Pevensey railway station. The Martello Towers which cost £8,000 apiece and are monuments of the splendid building of our forefathers are being razed to the ground. It is stated that Pevensey Bay is to be developed as a watering-place, and that the old Martello Towers must be destroyed in order that a parade may be constructed. These towers are the only picturesque features in a very (except from an historic point of view) uninteresting piece of country. It is conceivable that the day may come when these towers might serve a very useful purpose of defence in this exposed and unprotected tract of land. The real point however is can any means be adopted to preserve for future generations the remaining towers?"

# NAVAL AND MILITARY NOTES.

MAJOR-GENERAL SIR C. C. EGERTON has been appointed to command the Somaliland Expeditionary Force, and will have as staff officers Major Stanton, D.S.O., R. A., and Captain C. O. Swanson, D.S.O. Major-General Sir Charles Comyn Egerton, K.C.B., D.S.O., is fifty-five years of age, and is a member of an old Cheshire family. He joined the 31st Foot (now 1st Batt. East Surrey Reg.) as an ensign in 1867, but after a few months exchanged into the 76th Foot (2nd Batt. Duke of Wellington's West Riding Reg.), and then, in 1871, into the Bengal Staff Corps. In 1872 he attained the rank of captain, and during the Afghan War of 1880 he saw his first active services in the field. He took part in the march to Kandahar and the battle of Sept. I. was mentioned in dispatches, and received the medal with clasp and the bronze star. Given his majority, he served as A.A.G in the Hazara Expedition of 1888, being again mentioned in despatches, and receiving another medal. In 1891 he did good work in the second Hazara Expedition, and in two campaigns against the Miranzai, in the course of which he was severely wounded. His name was once more honourably mentioned in the Gazette, and he was awarded the brevet rank of lieut.-colonel and the D.S.O. Three years later he commanded a column in the operations against the Waziri, and received the C.B. In 1895 he was made a substantive colonel, and in 1896 he was selected as commandant of the Indian contingent at Suakin, during Sir Herbert (now Lord) Kitchener's expedition, which ended in the occupation of Dongola. One his return he was appointed an A.D.C. to the late Queen. During the Tirah campaign of 1897-98 he commanded the 1st Brigade of the Tochi Field Force, his services again meeting with commendation. In April, 1899, Egerton was appointed to a first-class command in the Punjab, with the local rank of major-general, and in 1901, when the Mahsud Waziri began to give trouble, General Egerton was sent to deal with them. The final despatches chronicling the operations appeared in the Gazette only a few weeks ago. For his services in this campaign General Egerton was given a K.C.B. During the late manœuvres in India Sir Charles Egerton bore a prominent part, and he is regarded as one of the most brilliant officers in the Indian Army. He married in 1877 Anna, daughter of the late Mr. J. Lawson Hill, of Edinburgh, who died in 1900, and his only son is a lieutenant in the Royal Navy.

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As far back as May, 1900, the Admiralty appointed the committee under Vice-Admiral Rice to report upon the victualling of the Fleet, and among the terms of reference the board alluded to canteens. The committee was advised in this connection that the board was satisfied with the general working of these institutions afloat under what is known as the cooperative system, and it was added that the Admiralty would not consider any proposals for transferring the management of the canteens to the Government. The co-operative system was defined officially as a system of management by the men themselves, with the assistance of certain officers for disciplinary and other purposes. . . . From time to time complaints as to the management of ship canteens have reached us, but it will be judged from the report of Admiral Rice's committee that the Navy is very well content, on the whole, with the working of the co-operative system . . . . but they advised the Admiralty to countenance officially the tenant or contract system as well as the co-operative method, This system has also been tried afloat, but not very extensively. By this method the canteen is let out to a tenant, who contracts to keep a shop or store at his own risk, to conduct it by his own staff, and to surrender for the benefit of the crew a stated proportion of his profit. This method has been tried in the Channel Fleet, and it is largely in force in the naval depots. Contractors have not hitherto seemed willing to extend the systen to ships serving on distant stations, but the system could be worked under similar agreements with business houses in the Colonies. One of the chief recommendations of Admiral Rice's committee was as follows :—"We consider that the selection, either of the firm supplying the canteen or of the tenant, should be decided by the commanding officer, thus limiting the opportunities of those personally interested in receiving bribes from the tradespeople," Elsewhere the committee stated that some well-known firms had held aloof from tendering owing to a system of bribery which they disapproved. Palm-greasing is thus the only serious objection to the co-operative system, and there is reason to suppose that the abuse has flourished. Yet if the power of selecting a grocer be vested in the commanding officer, a section of the men will always believe the officer to be corrupt, however high his personal character. For which reason, perhaps, the recommendation has not been acted upon.

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A recent thunderstorm at Cherbourg led to consequences that might have been disastrous. From some cause not fully explained, mines which are laid in the approaches to the harbour were exploded. The detonation was very loud and shook the shore, while an enormous mass of water was thrown into the air. The German steamship Furst Bismarck was approaching the pass with 1,000 passengers and men of the crew on board, and if the explosion had taken place a few minutes later, the consequences would have been terrible. The correspondent of the Yacht, who gives these details, says that like effects have been beforetime produced by electric discharges at Rochefort. Toulon, and Cap St. Jacques near Saigon. Almost at the same time an accident occurred through carelessness in the gunnery trials of the Desaix. In order to avoid collision with an approaching ship, she altered her course, but the order to cease fire was not given in time, and a shell fell close to the Cherbourg quay, happily injuring no one.

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A very interesting discussion has been conducted in the Marine Francaise upon the position of naval engineers by two writers calling themselves "Leduc de Noirne" and "Boniface Echanson." Both are brilliant wielders of the pen, dipping it sometimes in humour, often gall, and not seldom in sarcasm, Their argument was started by a letter signed "Marchoucreve," and appears to be closed by a letter from M. Echanson, who is an engineer of the French navy, wherein he claims the rights of Engineers, rejects the domination of executive officers, and opposes a fusion of branches, proposed by his opponent. The duel has been very interesting, and it is not easy to say with which side the honours lie. M. Echanson, the engineer, says that the tone of his articles may have been mordant. but that they are only expressive of an evil controversy, which he thinks must endure. He casts the blame upon the executive officers. The engineering branch has grown in importance, but the engineers are not to be blamed for that. They are subject, like the executive officer. to a changing state of things, but the executives have sheltered themselves behind the edicts of Colbert and have resolved to subject the engineers, The captain is master on board, as was always the case, but he delegates part of his authority to one section of officers only ; and engineers, doctors, and accountants receive nothing, "because Colbert has not said that they should have any share of the cake." "But Colbert is dead and steam navigation has been born. There must therefore, be a new division ; the number of heirs having increased the legacy for each must be diminished." The service of the deck and the engine-room are very different in the view of M. Echanson. The executive officer gives his orders, but the eighty engines on board a battleship are not kept in good working condition by the word of Command, He is convinced that the discipline of the engine-room is more rigorous than if executive officers had any part in it. "M. Leduc has attemped a theory intended to conciliate all interests by amalgamating them ; he has not succeeded because the thing is imposible. That must be given to the engineers which is their right, and then pressure must be put upon the other officers, employing force, if necessary, for the recalcitrants, to make them accept the new state of things." The letter is an illustration of the great embitterment now existing in the French navy, and M. Echanson emphasises the matter by concluding with the remark that his opponent has lost a rare opportunity of demonstrating once more that silence is often golden, So vigorous have been the blows wielded by these adversaries that the Marine Francaise, which is not generally very reserved in its utterances, has thought it well to tone down some expressions used.

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It would appear that the German naval manœuvrez will be of the customary type, including drills, exercises, scouting and other operations, a passage of the Kaiser Wilhelm canal, and a grand demonstration before the port of Kiel. The fleet will assemble at Wilhelmshaven, where it will be inspected by Admiral von Koester. The operations will then begin, and will extent over about four weeks, the fleet being coaled several times during that period. A considerable torpedo flotilla will be engaged, and there are to be night attacks when the fleet emerges into the Baltic from the canal. As was the case last year strategic manœuvres will take place in that sea, but the operations will end at Kiel, instead of Wihelmshaven.

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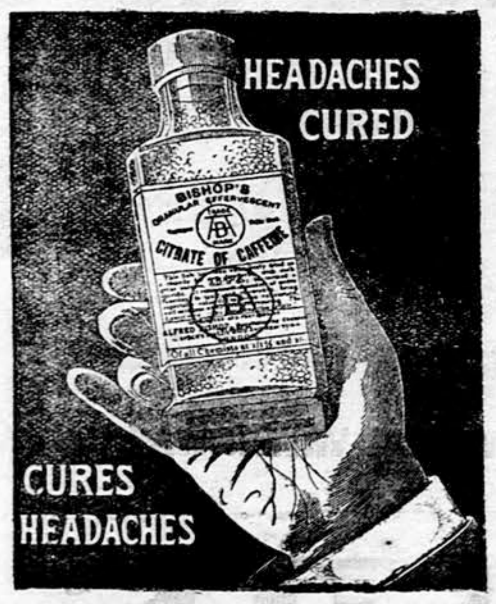

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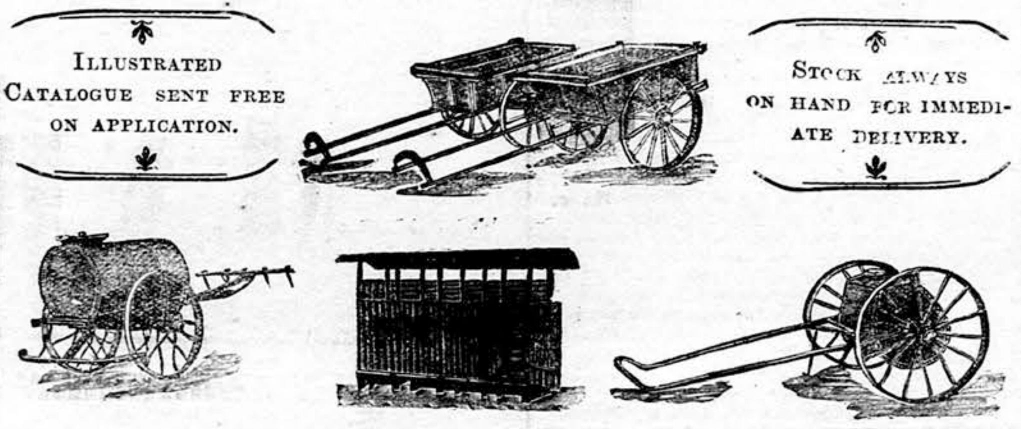

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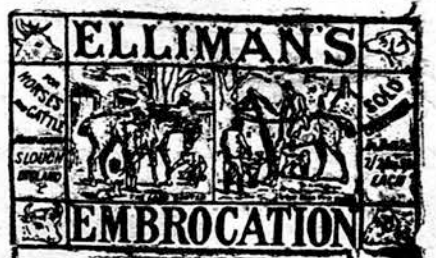

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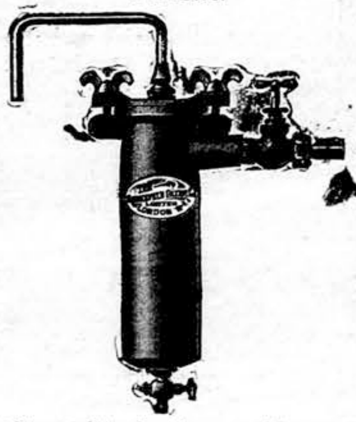
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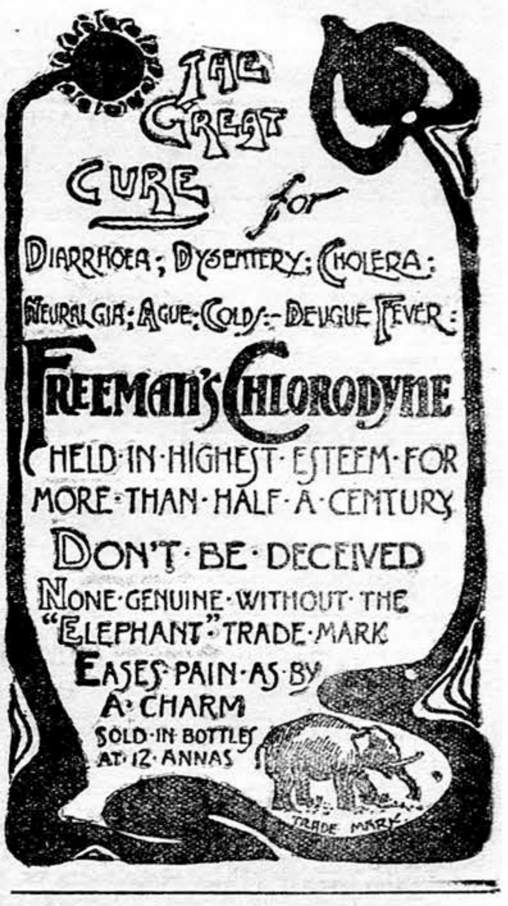
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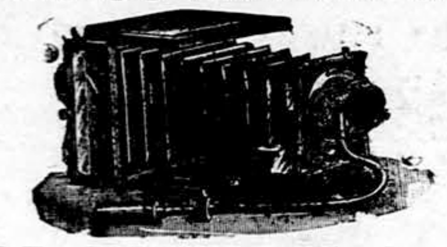

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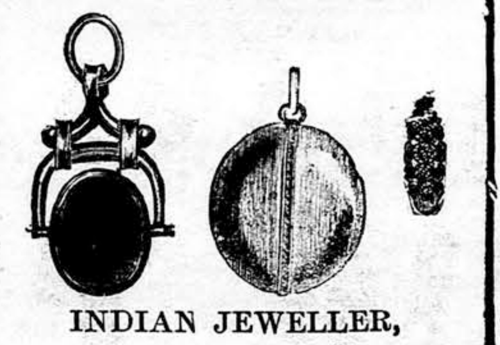

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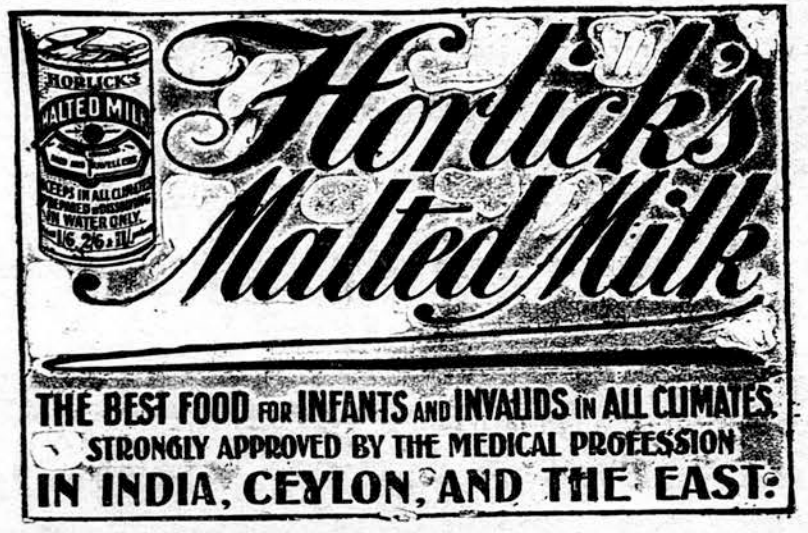

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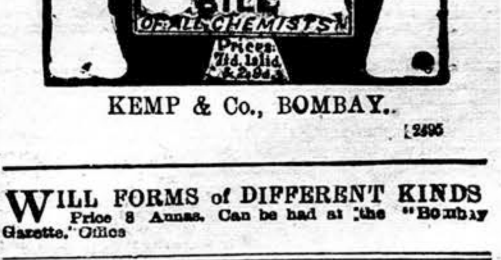

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